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No. 40] NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 25-OCTOBER 1, 2011, SATURDAY/ASVINA 3-ASVINA 9, 1933

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र.आ. 2667.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम संख्या 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विधि द्वारा स्थापित परीक्षण न्यायालयों जयपुर तथा अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों तथा उससे संबद्ध अन्य मामलों में अपीलीय एवं पुनरीक्षण न्यायालयों में केस संख्या आरसी 2 (एस)/2010-एससीयू-V/एससी-II/सीबीआई/नई दिल्ली (दारा सिंह की हत्या) में श्री एस.के. सबसेना, विशेष लोक अभियोजक की सहायता एवं केस का संचालन करने के लिए श्री सरफराज हैदर खान, अधिवक्ता को कनिष्ठ विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/14/2011-एवीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel And Training)

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2011

S. O. 2667.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Sarfaraz Hyder Khan, Advocate as Junior Special Public Prosecutor for assisting Shri S. K. Saxena, Special Public Prosecutor and conducting trial of Case No. RC. 2(S)/2010-SIU. V/SC-II/CBI/ New Delhi (Killing of Dara Singh) in the trial courts at Jaipur and appeals, revisions or other matter arising out of the said case in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

[F. No. 225/14/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केंद्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 2011

क्र.आ. 2668.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधिकार

नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2011-2012 तथा आगे से संगठन मंगलौर यूनिवर्सिटी, मंगलौर को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी 'विश्वविद्यालय' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

(i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

(ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से सामाजिक विज्ञान या सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान करेगा;

(iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि उसमें दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा;

(iv) अनुमोदित संगठन सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित ऐसे विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित सामाजिक विज्ञान में अनुसंधान अथवा सांख्यिकीय अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (iii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 51/2011/फा.सं. 203/71/2010-आ.क.नि.-II]

आर. के. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव (आ.क.नि.-II)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 14th September, 2011

S.O. 2668.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Mangalore University, Mangalore has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section

35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), from Assessment year 2011-12 and onwards in the category of 'University', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for research in social sciences;

(ii) The approved organization shall carry out research in social science or statistical research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for research in social science and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :-

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for research in social science or statistical research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 51/2011/F. No. 203/71/2010/ITA-II]

R. K. GUPTA, Under Secy. (ITA-II)

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2669.—भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 28) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (ii) के खंड (ङ) के उप-खंड (i) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एम. डी. माल्या को 26-10-2011 के बाद से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अधिवर्षिता की तिथि तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय

निर्यात-आयात बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में पुनः नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 24/27/2002-आईएफ-1]

एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2011

S.O. 2669.—In pursuance of sub-clause (ii) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Export Import Bank of India Act, 1981 (28 of 1981), the Central Government re-nominate Shri M.D. Mallya, Chairman & Managing Director, Bank of Baroda as part time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Export-Import Bank of India beyond 26-10-2011 for a period of three years or the date of superannuation, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 24/27/2002-IF-I]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2670.—निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 47) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा 2 के खंड (ii) के साथ पठित धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा, श्री जी. शिवकुमार को उनकी अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, निक्षेप बीमा और प्रत्यय गारंटी निगम (डीआईसीजीसी) के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/1/2008-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 2670.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with clause (ii) of sub-section 2 of Section 6 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 (47 of 1961), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri G. Sivakumar as part time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) for a period of three years from the date of his notification, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 6/1/2008-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2671.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री दीपांकर गुप्ता को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, डॉ. मनमोहन शर्मा के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 2671.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Dipankar Gupta to be the Director of the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India for a period of four years from the date of his notification of appointment, or until further orders, whichever is earlier vice Dr. Man Mohan Sharma.

[F.No. 1/1/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2672.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री एम. बूची रामी रेड्डी को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, इंडियन बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/51/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2672.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of The Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri M. Butchi-Rami Reddy as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Indian Bank, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 6/51/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2673.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री नजीब जंग को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, श्री संजय लबरू के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2673.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Reserve

Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Najeeb Jung to be the Director of the Central Board of Reserve Bank of India for a period of four years from the date of his notification of appointment, or until further orders, whichever is earlier vice Shri Sanjay Labroo.

[F. No. 1/1/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2674.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, डॉ. अतुल अग्रवाल को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/60/2010-बीओ-I]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2674.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of The Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Dr. Atul Agarwal as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Union Bank of India, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/60/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2675.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री चन्द्रप्रकाश सिंह को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/18/2010-बीओ-I]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2675.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act,

1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of The Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Chandraprakash Singh as part-time non-official Director on the Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce, for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/18/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2676.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, श्री किरण एस. कार्निंक को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, श्री वाई. एच. मालेगम के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पश्चिमी स्थानीय बोर्ड में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/1/2010-बीओ-I]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2676.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Kiran S. Karnik as part time non official Member on the Western Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, for a period of four years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier vice Shri Y.H. Malegam.

[F. No. 1/1/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2677.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को 23 सितम्बर, 2011 से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल के निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

- (i) श्री जी. एम. राव,
अध्यक्ष, जीएमआर ग्रुप ऑफ कम्पनीज,
आईबीसी नॉलेज पार्क, फेज 2,
'डी' ब्लॉक, 4/1, 11वां मंजिल,
बन्नेरघट्टा रोड, बंगलोर-560029
- (ii) सुश्री ईला रमेश भट्ट,
सेवा रिसोशन् सेन्टर,
अपोजिट विक्टोरिया गार्डन, भंडारा,
अहमदाबाद-380001
- (iii) सुश्री इंदिरा राजारमन,
मानद अतिथि प्रोफेसर
भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान,
बी-2/2395, ग्रीनलेड अपार्टमेन्ट्स,
वसंत कुज, नई दिल्ली-110016

2. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (4) के उपबंधों के अनुसार उपर्युक्त पैरा 1 में यथा उल्लिखित निदेशकों की नियुक्ति के फलस्वरूप भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मंडल में नामित निम्नलिखित मौजूदा निदेशक 23 सितम्बर, 2011 से निदेशक नहीं रहेंगे।

(i) श्री सुरेश कुमार न्यौतिया

(ii) डॉ. ए. वैद्यनाथन

[फा. सं. 1/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2677.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby nominates the following persons to be the Directors of the Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India for a period of four years with effect from 23rd September 2011:

- (i) Shri G.M. Rao,
Chairman, GMR Group of Companies
IBC Knowledge Park, Phase 2,
'D' Block, 4/1, 11th Floor,
Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560 029
- (ii) Ms. Ela Ramesh Bhatt,
Sewa Reception Centre,
Opp. Victoria Garden,
Bhadra, Ahmedabad - 380001
- (iii) Ms. Indira Rajaraman,
Honorary Visiting Professor,
Indian Statistical Institute,
B-2/2395, Greenglade Apartments, Vasant
Kunj, New Delhi - 110016

2. In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, consequent to appointment of the directors as mentioned in para 1 above, the following existing directors nominated on the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India shall cease to be directors with effect from 23rd September 2011.

(i) Shri Suresh Kumar Neotia

(ii) Dr. A. Vaidyanathan

[F. No. 1/1/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2678.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 9(2) के उपखंड (ख) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(छ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, श्री के. एस. श्रीनिवासन को सनदी लेखाकार श्रेणी के अंतर्गत उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख

से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/27/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2678.—In exercise of the powers conferred by of sub-section 3(g) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (b) of clause 9(2) of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri K.S. Sreenivasan, as part-time non-official director under Chartered Accountant category on the Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 6/27/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2679.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 9(2) के उपखंड (ख) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(छ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, श्री बी. बी. चौधरी को सनदी लेखाकार श्रेणी के अंतर्गत उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/43/2009-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2679.—In exercise of the powers conferred by of sub-section 3(g) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (b) of clause 9(2) of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri B.B. Chaudhry, as part-time non-official director under Chartered Accountant category on the Board of Directors of Punjab National Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/43/2009-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2680.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 9(2) के उपखंड (ख) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उपधारा 3(छ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, श्री पंकज चतुर्वेदी को सनदी लेखाकार श्रेणी के अंतर्गत उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, आन्ध्रा बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/50/2009-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2680.—In exercise of the powers conferred by of sub-section 3(g) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (b) of clause 9(2) of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government, after consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Pankaj Chaturvedi, as part-time non-official director under Chartered Accountant category on the Board of Directors of Andhra Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/50/2009-BO-1]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2681.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री अनिल काकोडकर को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तिथि से चार वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, प्रो. यू. आर. राव के स्थान पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उत्तरी स्थानीय बोर्ड में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 1/1/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2011

S.O. 2681.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 9 of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Anil Kakodkar as part time non official Member on the Northern Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, for a period of four years from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier vice Prof. U.R. Rao.

[F. No. 1/1/2010-BO-1]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(रसायन एवं पेट्रो रसायन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2682.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय, रसायन एवं पेट्रो रसायन विभाग के नियंत्रणाधीन ख क्षेत्र में स्थित सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड टेक्नोलॉजी (सिपेट) अहमदाबाद, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई. 11019/06/2011-हिन्दी]

गुलशन लाल चोपड़ा, संयुक्त निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals)

New Delhi, the 14th September, 2011

S.O. 2682.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notify Central Institute of Engineering and Plastic Technology (CIPET) Ahmedabad which is located in region B under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals, the 80% staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11019/06/2011-Hindi]

GULSHAN LAL CHOPRA, Jt. Director (OL)

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग)

(शुद्धिपत्र)

नई दिल्ली, 20 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2683.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग-II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, कृषि मंत्रालय, कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग की दिनांक 15 जनवरी, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 136 में अधिसूचना के पैराग्राफ 1, उप-पैराग्राफ (1) में "2010" के स्थान पर "2011" पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. 4 29/2007-भाग II]

संजीव चोपड़ा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture and Co-operation)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 20th September, 2011

S.O. 2683.—In the Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, number S.O. 136, dated 15th January 2011, published in Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (1) of the notification, for "2010" read "2011".

[F. No. 4-29/2007-Part-II]

SANJEEV CHOPRA, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

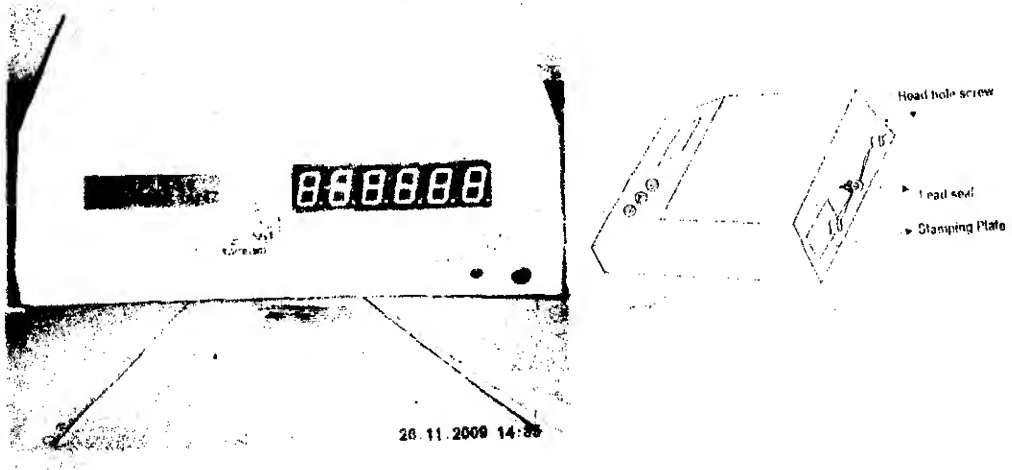
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2011

का.आ. 2684.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हिंदुस्तान स्केल कंपनी, 11/69, ग्वालदोली, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "वीईडब्ल्यूबी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/528 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति 2 : मॉडल को इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

डिस्पले की बैक साइड में दो हेड होल स्क्रू से, डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले की राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है ताकि सीलिंग के बाद सील हटाए बिना डिजिटल को खोला नहीं जा सके। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(306)/2009]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2011

S.O. 2684.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of Series "VEWB" and with brand name "VENUS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Scale Company, 11/69, Gwaltoli, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/528;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 250 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

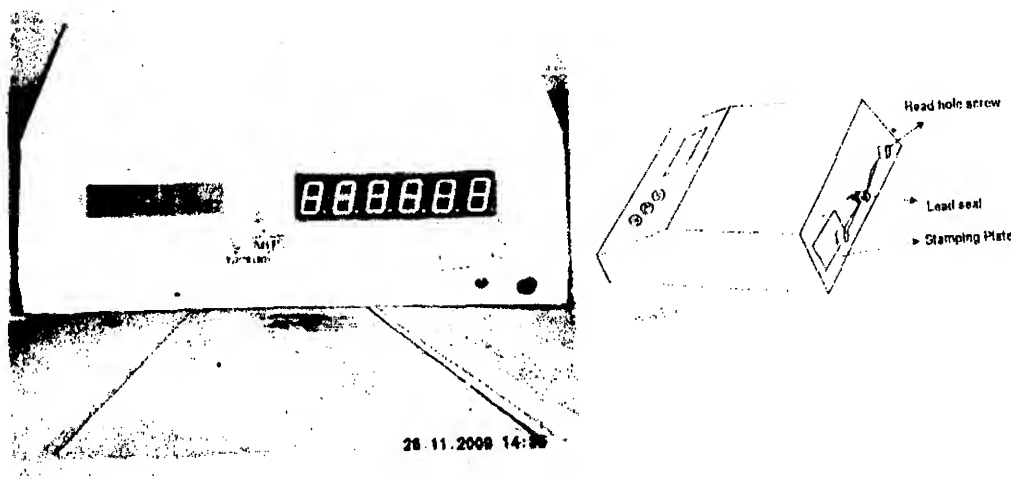


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display through two head hole screws in the back side of display, so that after sealing digitizer can not be opened without removing seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'c' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21/(306)/2009]

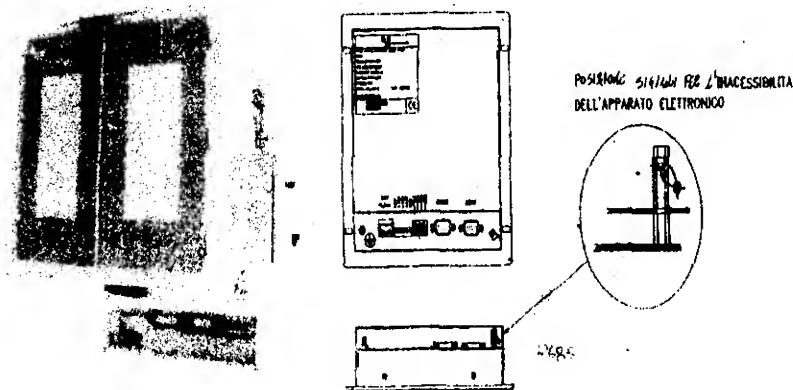
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2011

का.आ. 2685.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी जनरल डायरेक्टोरेट फॉर हार्मोनाइजेशन एंड सेफगार्डिंग मार्केट डिविजन-V-सेंट्रल प्रेशियस मेटल वेइंग एंड ऐसे आफिस, उद्योग, व्यापार एवं शिल्प मंत्रालय, इटली द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टेकनिक्स एसआरएल, वाया, डीईएल गेल्सो, 12, 47822-सेंटारसेन्जेलो डी रोम, (आरएन) इटली द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, X(1) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप के मॉडल का, और भारत में चेंकटेश्वर इंजीनियर्स, 222, टाइप-डी, एचएसआईडीसी, सेक्टर-59, फरीदाबाद-121004, हरियाणा द्वारा विपणित और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/10/06 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ई और $n \leq 2000$, उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित है। मशीन को फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद गेहूँ, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एलसीडी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाँड़ी में से लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकालकर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(147)/2009]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक मामलों विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2011

S.O. 2685.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the General Directorate for Harmonisation and Safeguarding of the Market Division V-Central Precious Metal Weighing and Assay Office, Ministry of Industry, Trade & Crafts, Italy is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Technipes SRL, Via, DEL Gelso, 12,47822-Santarcangelo Di Rom. (RN)- Italy and marketed in India by M.s. Venkateshwara Engineers, 222, Type D; HSIDC; Sector-59; Faridabad-121004, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/06;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type. It has the maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity 20e and $n \leq 2000$, depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results.

Figure-1 Model

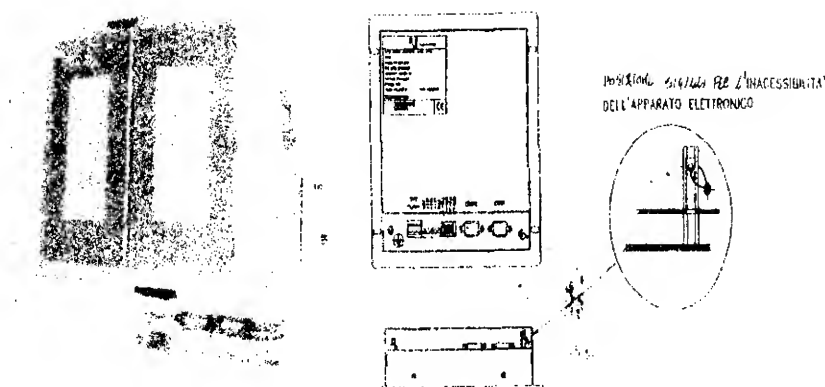


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

[F.No.WM-21 (147). 2009]

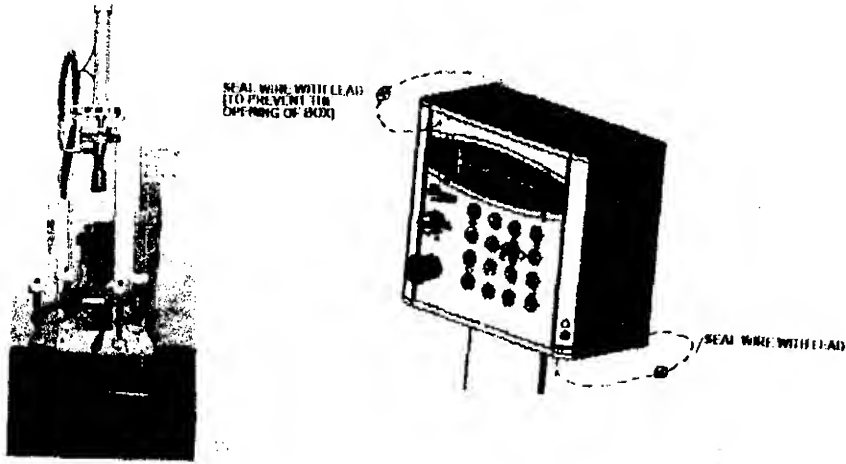
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2011

का.आ. 2686.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिरागा एसए, लेस हर वॉक्स-बी पी 14,36500, बुजानसिआस, फ्रांस द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, रेफ X(1) वाले "थेमिस" श्रृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिरागा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स सिरागा इंडिया प्रा. लि. 351; एस एस आई फ़ॉप फ्लेटिड एस्टेट लि. प्लॉट नं. 69, एमआईडीसी एरिया, सतपुर, नासिक-422007 द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/09/396 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। यह 1600 सिलेण्डर प्रति घंटा भर सकती है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिवाइस (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के फ्रंट से प्रोटेक्शन कवर हटाने पर, टॉप के छेद में से निकाल कर और उसे दूसरी तरफ से निकाल कर लीड सील के साथ सील किया जाता है। इसके दायीं तरफ, इंडीकेटर के बॉटम के प्लास्टिक बैंड को खींच कर छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर लीड सील से सील किया जाता है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी कंट्रोल नहीं है।

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2011

S.O. 2686.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine with digital indication of "THEMIS" series of accuracy class $x(1)$ and with brand name "SIRAGA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Siraga SA, Les Her vaux -BP 14,36500, Buzancias, France and marketed in India by M/s. Siraga India Private Limited, 351, SSI Coop flatted Estate Limited, Plot no. 69, MIDC area, Satpur, Nasik-422 007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/396;

The said model is an Automatic Gravimetric Filling Machine with a maximum capacity of 50 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50 g. It can fill upto 1600 cylinder per hour. The liquid crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

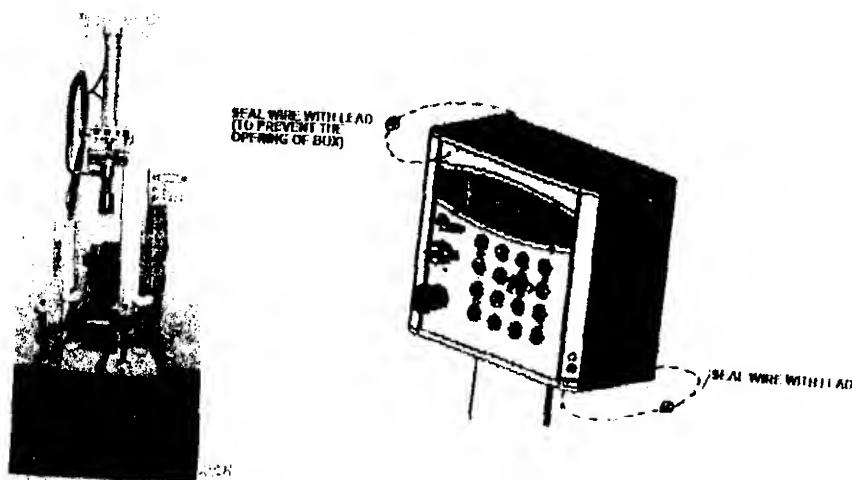


Fig.2 -Schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of indicator

After removing the protection cover at the front of the indicator, sealing wire is passed through hole at the top and taken out from other side and sealed through lead seal. In the right hand side, the plastic band at the bottom of the indicator is pulled and sealing wire is passed through holes and sealed through lead seal.

The instrument has no external control to calibration.

[F.No.WM-21 (215)/2009]

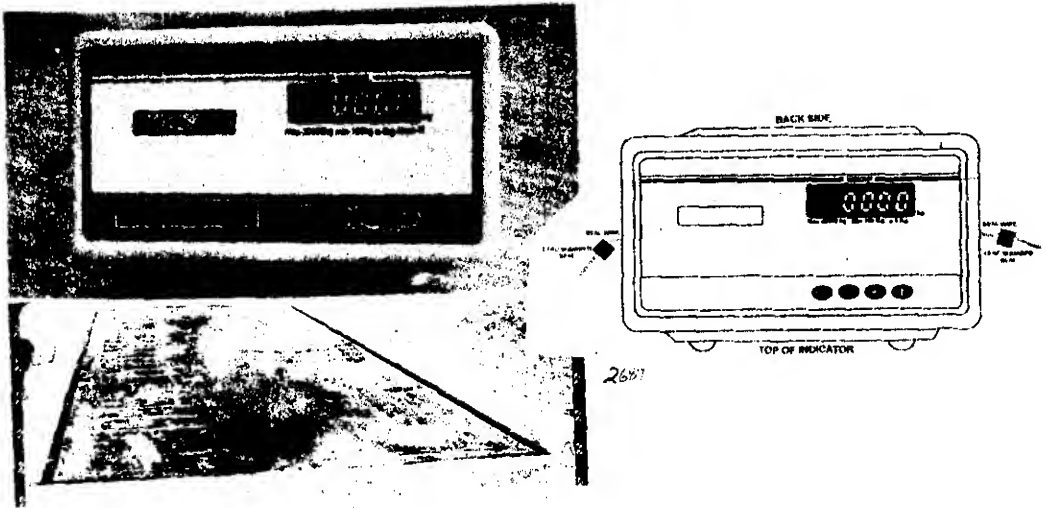
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2011

का.आ. 2687.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एसके वेइंग सिस्टम 1, सूरी कम्प्लैक्स, दवे शोपिंग सेंटर वसना बेरग के सामने, अहमदाबाद-380 007 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ईएसएसकेवाई-8" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएसएसकेवाई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/09/443 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडिकेटर के राइट साइड और बैक साइड में बनाए गए छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। वेइंग मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्रियों से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(246)/2009]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2011

S.O. 2687.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ESSKA Y-8" and with brand name "ESSKA Y" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M.s. Esskay Weighing Systems I, Sury Complex, Opposite Dave Shopping Center Vasna Barrage, Ahmedabad- 380 007 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/443;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

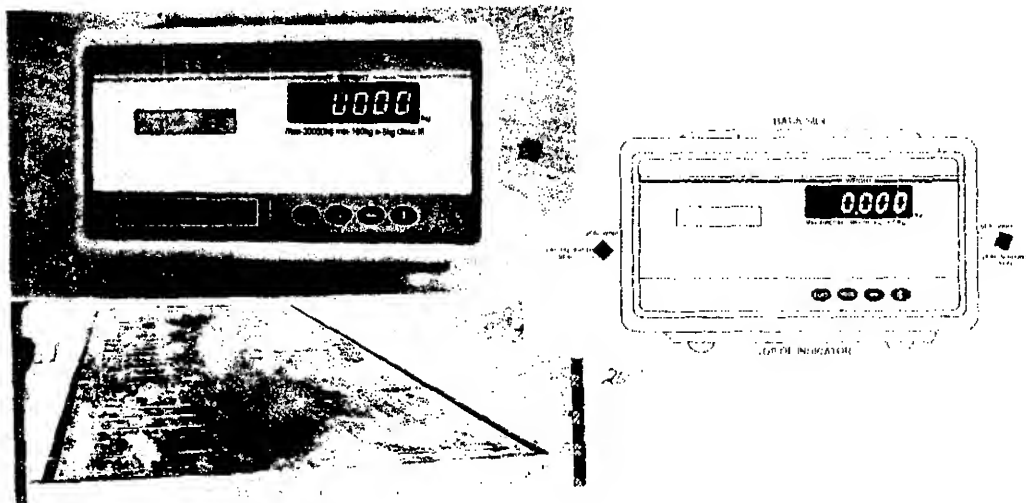


Fig.3- Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

The sealing is done through the holes made in right side and back side of the indicator, than sealing wire is passed through these holes. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21/(246)/2009]

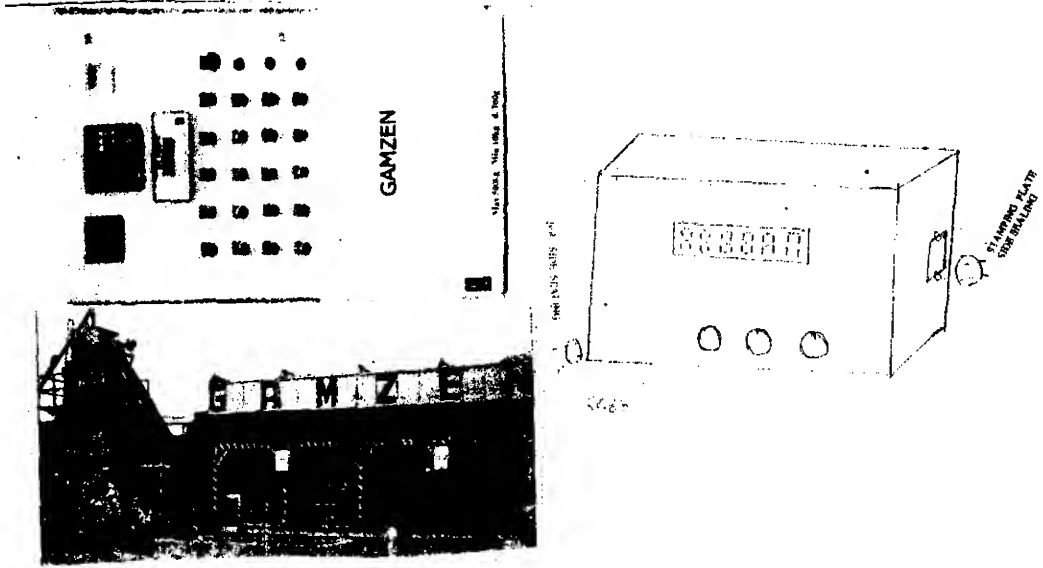
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2011

का.आ. 2688.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स गेमजेन प्लास्ट प्रा. लि., बी-19 सुसैक्स इंड. एस्टेट, डी के क्रॉस मार्ग, बैकुला, मुंबई-400027 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.2 वाले "जीपी" शृंखला के डिस्कटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "गेमजेन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/87 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। कंप्यूटर मॉनीटर तोल परिणाम टाइप इंडीकेटर करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए वेइंग इंडीकेटर को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले के बाटम में डिस्पले में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है ताकि सीलिंग के बाद सील हटाए बिना डिजिटल को खोला न जा सके। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "डी" मान के लिए 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "डी" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(298)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2011

S.O. 2688.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-0.2 of Series "GP" and with brand name "GAMZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Gamzen Plast Pvt. Ltd., B-19, Sussex Ind. Estate, D. K. Cross Marg, Byculia, Mumbai-400 027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/87;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 10kg. The scale interval (d) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Computer Monitor Type indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

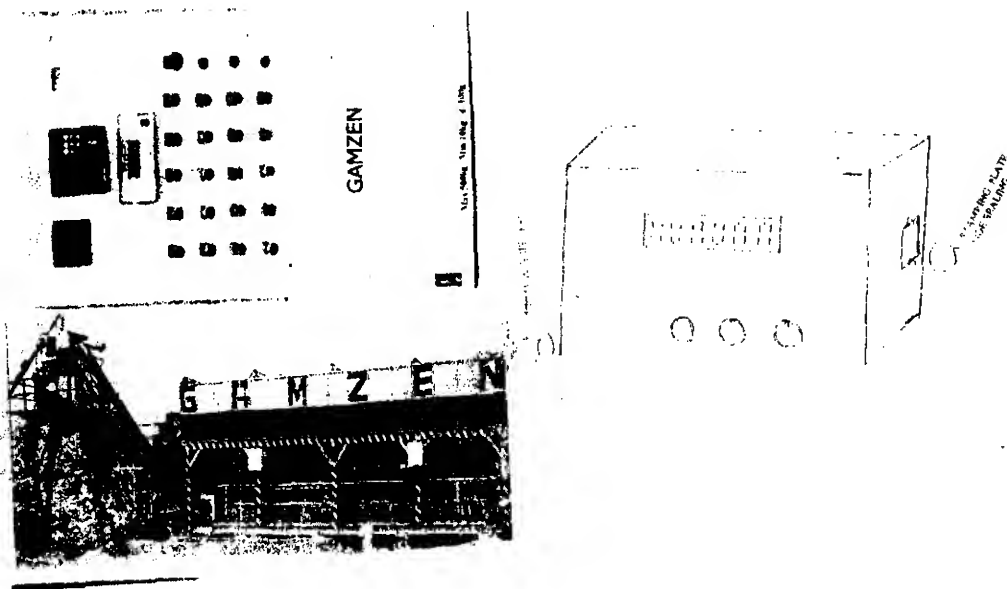


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of Sealing Provision of the Model.

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weight indicator for fraudulent practice. Sealing is done on the bottom of the display by passing wire from the display, so that after sealing digitizer cannot be opened without removing seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 50kg. to 5000kg. for 'd' value of 5g or more and with 'd' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (298)/2009]

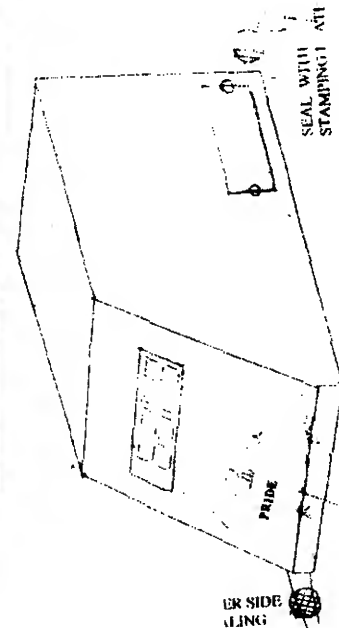
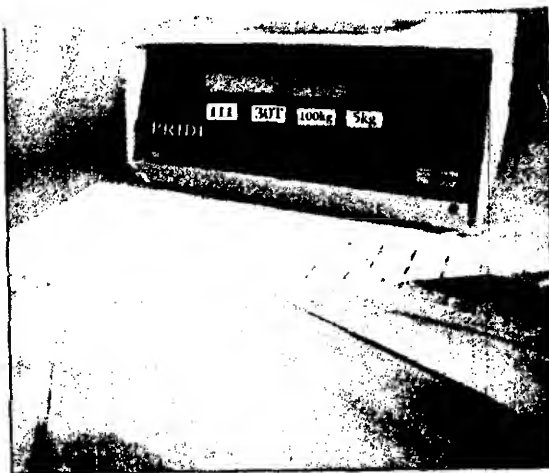
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 15 अप्रैल, 2011

का.आ. 2689.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हर्षिद इंडस्ट्रिज, 275, बोम्बे टाकिज कंपाउंड, मलाड (वेस्ट) मुंबई द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीआरडब्ल्यू-4" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्राइड" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/308 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

मशीन के लेफ्ट हैंड साइड में, एलम्युनियम प्लेट जिस पर सीरियल नम्बर, मॉडल नम्बर इत्यादि अंकित हैं, स्टॉम्प लगाने का स्थान दिया गया है। सील तोड़े बिना मॉडल को खोला नहीं जा सकता।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(172)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 15th April, 2011

S.O. 2689.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh Bridge type) with digital indication of "PRW-4" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PRIDE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Harshiddh Industries, 275, Bombay Talkies Compound Malad (W), Mumbai and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/308;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weigh Bridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

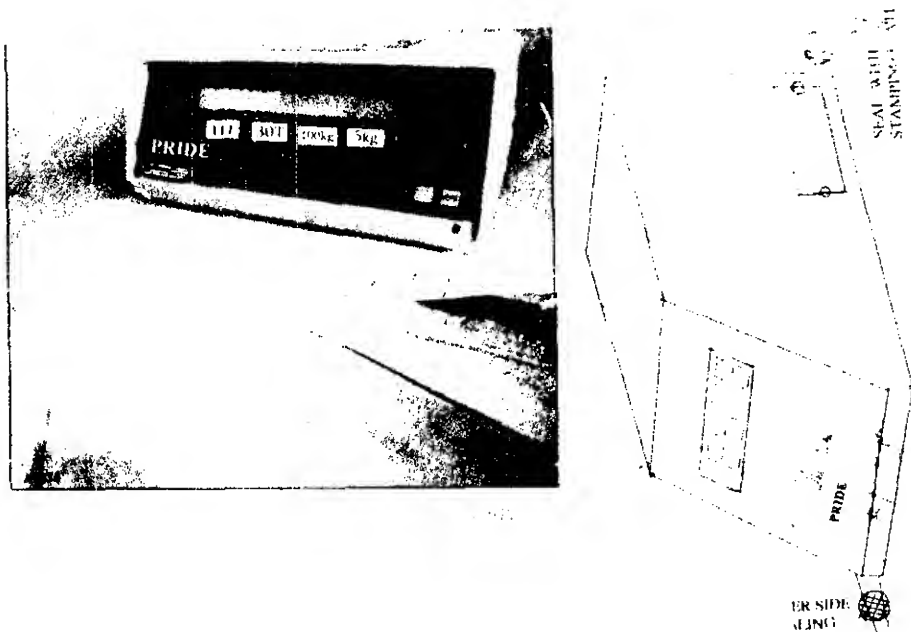


Figure-2 Sealing diagram.

On the left hand side of the machine the alluminium plate indicating the serial number, model number etc. has space for affixing stamp. The Model can not be opened without tampering the Seal.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

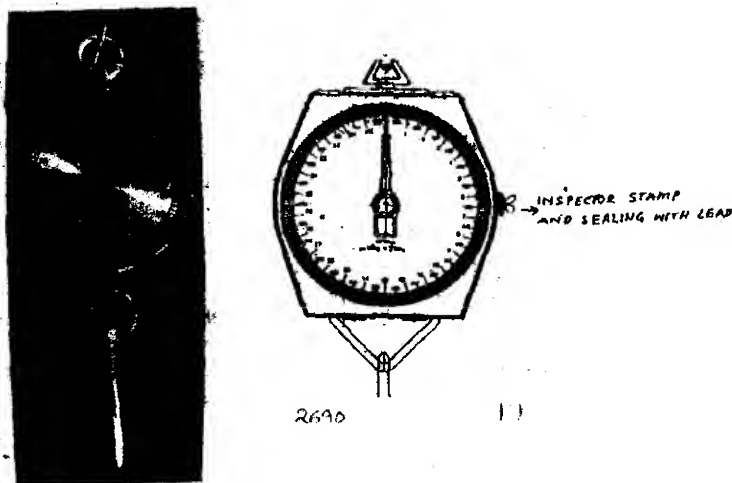
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne up to 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 5 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2690.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स विश्वकर्मा इंडस्ट्रीज, 14, जग्गी कालोनी, जांदली-कौला अम्बाला सिटी, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-iii) वाले "एस एफ" शृंखला के एनालाग सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्टारफिश" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/439 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्प्रिंग बेलेस हैंगिंग एवं डायल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है। डायल सूचक पर एनालाग टाइप सूचित करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार को रोकने के लिए स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर सर्किट की सुरक्षा और मैकेनिकल असेम्बली के लिए लीड सील लगाई जाती है। उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के जरिए लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(243)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th July, 2011

S.O. 2690.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with analogue indication of ordinary accuracy (accuracy class -iii) of Series "SF" and with brand name "STARFISH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Vishwakarma Industries, 14 Jaggi Colony, Jandli-Kaula Ambala City, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/439;

The said model is a spring based hanging type mechanical non-automatic weighing instrument (Spring Balance Hanging & Dial Type) with a maximum capacity of 100kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. The indication is of analogue type on a dial indicator.

Figure-1

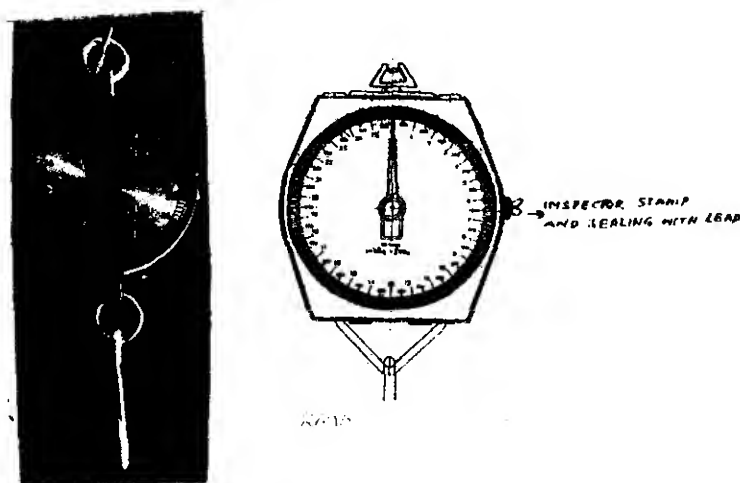


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the Sealing arrangement

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate which for the security of mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical Schematic diagram of the Sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said, Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (243)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2691.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पारकर वेइंग सिस्टम, #156 डी-1, पोडनूर मेन रोड पोडनूर, कोयम्बतूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'पीडब्ल्यूएस-टीटी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पारकर" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/152 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

Parker



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित और 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(72)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2691.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of series "PWS-TT" and with brand name "Parker" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Parker Weighing System, #156 D-1, Podanur Main Road, Podanur, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/152;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

Parker



Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of sealing provision of the Model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[ENo.WM-21 (72)/2011]

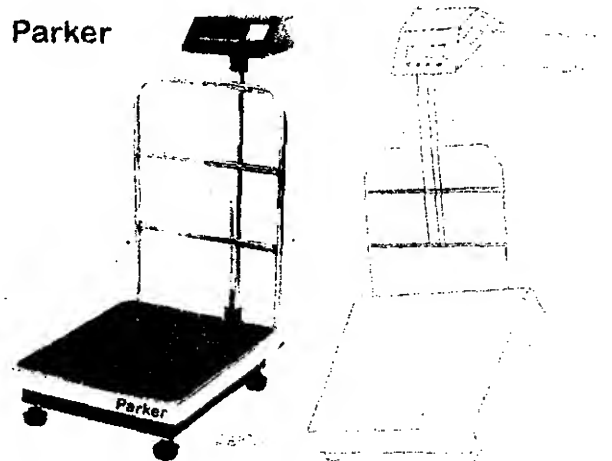
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2692.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पारकर वेडिंग सिस्टम, #156 डी-1, पोडनूर मैन रोड पोडनूर, कोयम्बतूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीडब्ल्यूएस-पीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "पारकर" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/153 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2692.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of series "PWS-PS" and with brand name "Parker" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Parker Weighing System, #156 D-1, Podanur Main Road, Podanur, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/153;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

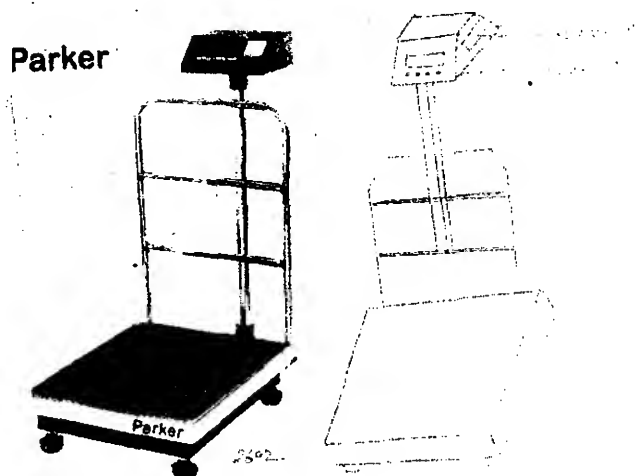


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (72)/2011]

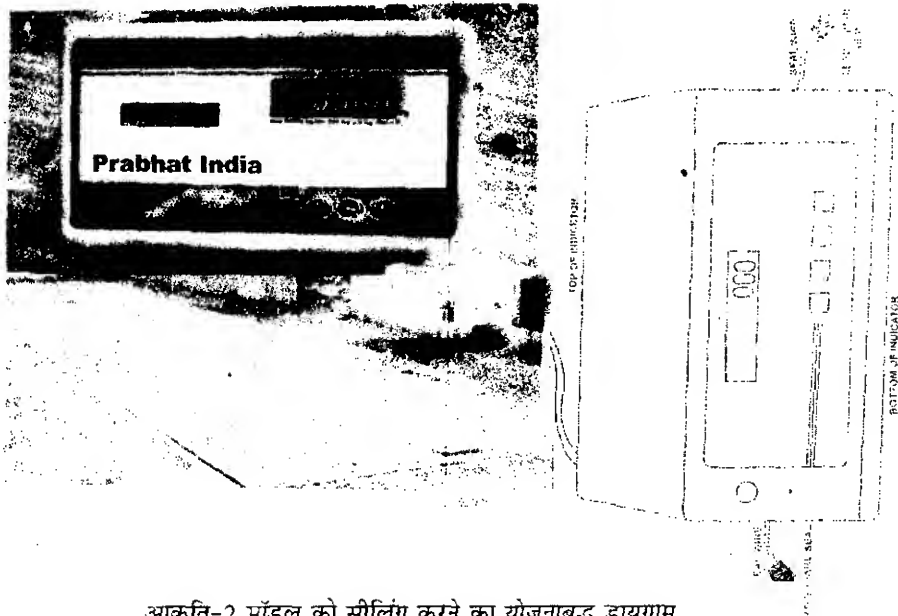
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2693.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रभात इंडिया, जे-4, पंकी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, साइट नं. 3, कानपुर-22 (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ईडब्ल्यूबीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रभात इंडिया" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/181 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(58)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2693.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by second proviso to Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of series "EWBS" and with brand name "PRABHAT INDIA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Prabhat India, J-4, Panki Industrial Area, Site No. 3 Kanpur-22 (UP) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/181;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 250kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

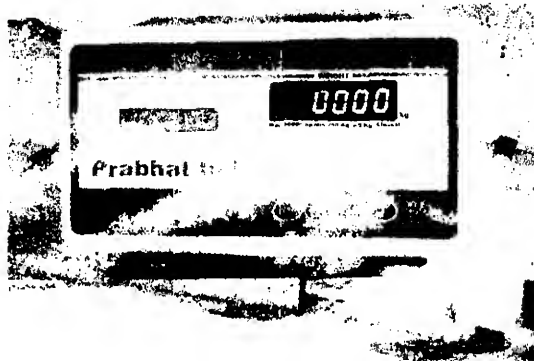


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg, or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(58) 2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

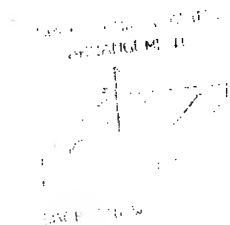
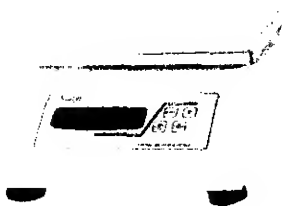
का.आ. 2694.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम.जी. वेइंग सिस्टम, नं. ई-32, श्री वेंकटेश्वर जनरल मार्केट, आर टी सी कॉम्प्लैक्स के सामने, राजामुन्दरी-533103 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एमजीडब्ल्यूएस-टीटी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एमजीडब्ल्यूएस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/154 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति—1



आकृति 2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2694.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "MGWS-TT" and with brand name "MGWS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. M. G. Weighing System, No. E-32, Sri Venkateswara General Market, Opp. RTC Complex, Rajahmundry-533 103 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/154;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Figure 2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[E.No.WM-21 (73) 2011]

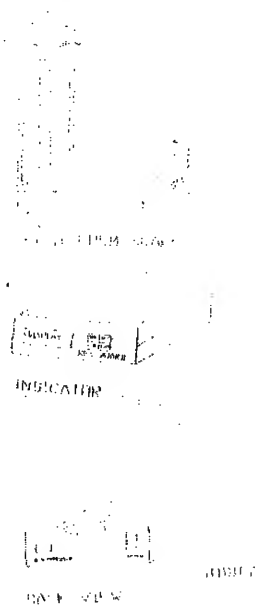
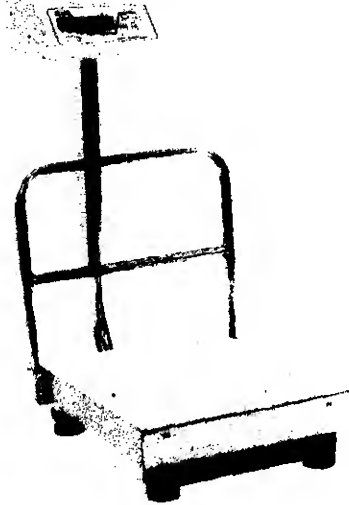
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2695.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एम.जी. वेइंग सिस्टम्स, नं. ई-32, श्री वेंकटेश्वर जनरल मार्केट, आर टी सी कॉम्प्लैक्स के सामने, राजामुन्दरी-533103 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एमजीडब्ल्यूएस-पीएफ' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एमजीडब्ल्यूएस" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/155 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति 2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(73)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2695.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "MGWS-PF" and with brand name "MGWS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. M. G. Weighing System, No. E-32, Sri Venkateswara General Market, Opp. RTC Complex, Rajahmundry-533103 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/155;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

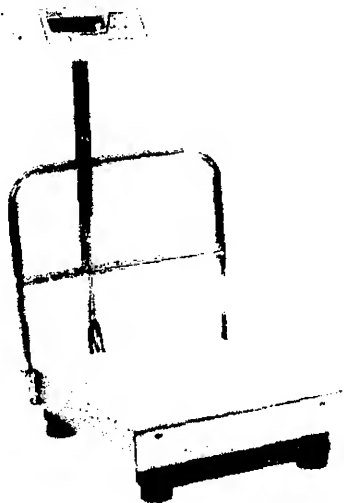


Figure 2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(73)2011]

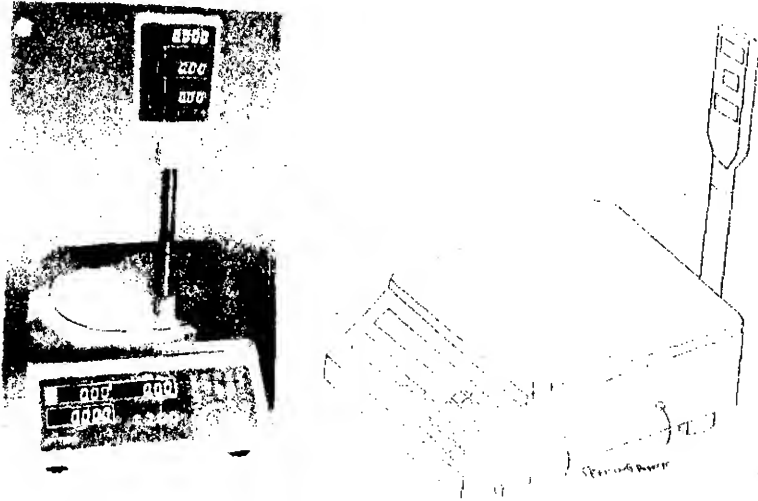
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2696.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इशता स्केलस इन्स., नं. 4बी/40ए, न्यू धामू नगर, पुलियाकुलम रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641037 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'आईटीपी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इशता" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/163 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार- प्राइस कम्प्यूटिंग एंड प्राइस कार्टिंग सुविधा सहित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(77)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2696.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of series "ITP" and with brand name "ISHTAA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ishtaa Scales Inc., No. 4B/40A, New Dhamu Nagar, Puliyakulam Road, Coimbatore-641037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/163;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type-with Price Computing & Piece Counting facility) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

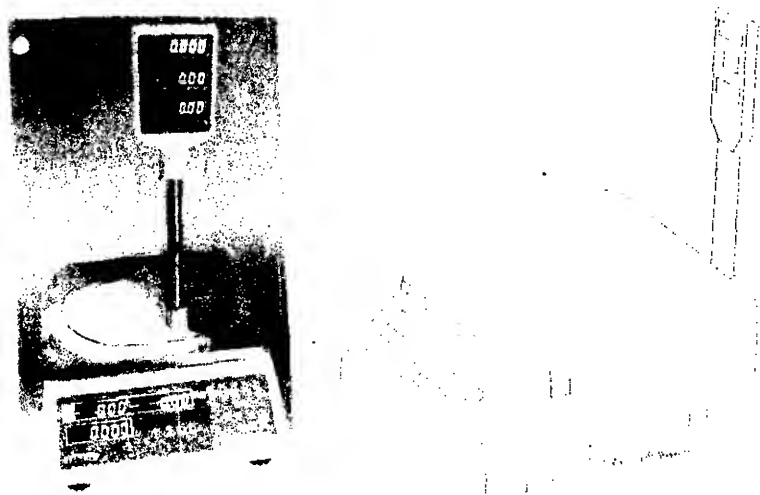


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[E. No. WM-21 (77):2011]

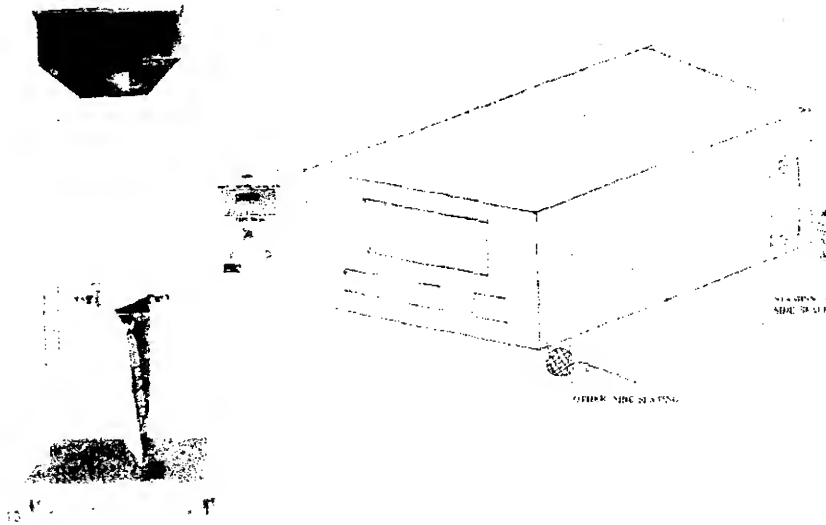
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2697.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलडर इंस्ट्रूमेंट प्रा.लि., डब्ल्यू 345, टी.टी.सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राबल एम आई डी सी नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-X (x) जहां $x=1$ वाले "एफएसबीसी 08" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एलडर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/27 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और 'डी' वेल्यू 10 ग्रा. के साथ उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकृति पर निर्भर करते हुए इसकी बारम्बारता 8 फिल्स प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को सभी प्रकार के अनाज, धान्य, चावल आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। एल ई डी/एलसीडी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रैकेट के ऊपर से चार बोर्ड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2697.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy Class, X (x) where $x=1$ of series "FSBC08" and with brand name "FLIDER" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Pvt. Ltd., W-345, T. T. C. Industrial Area, Rabale M.I.D.C. Navi Mumbai-400701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/27:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 50 kg. Minimum capacity of 10kg. and d value of 10g with a frequency of 8 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of grain, cereal, rice etc. LED/LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

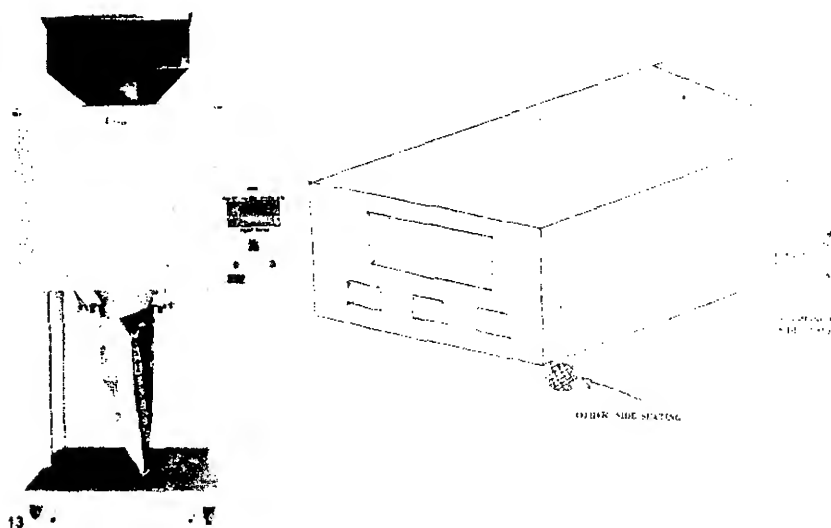


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A.D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity up to 50kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (24)/2011]

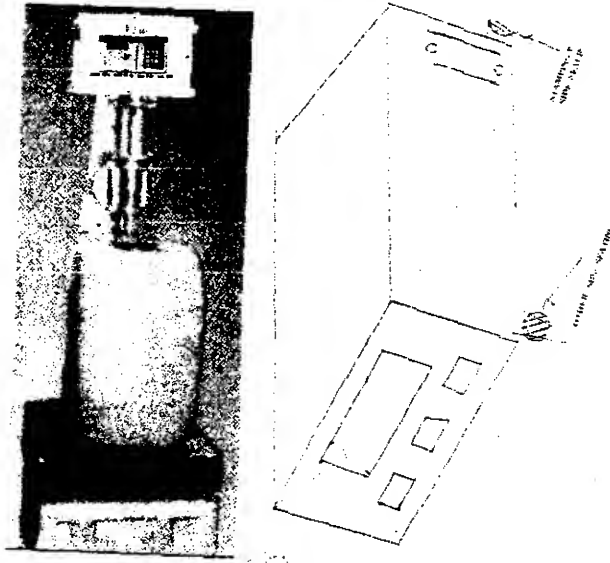
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई, 2011

का.आ. 2698.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलडर इंस्ट्रूमेंट प्रा.लि., डब्ल्यू 345, टी.टी.सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राबल एम आई डी सी नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-X (x) जहां $x=1$ वाले "एफएसएलसी 08" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक (लिव्विड) फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एलडर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/28 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक (लिव्विड) फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. या 50 लीटर न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. या 10 लीटर और 'डी' वेल्यू 10ग्रा. या 10 मि.ली. के साथ उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकृति पर निर्भर करते हुए इसकी बारम्बारता 8 फिल्स प्रति मिनट है। एलईडी/एलसीडी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रैकिट के ऊपर से चार बोर्ड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. या 50 लीटर तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(24)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th July, 2011

S.O. 2698.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric (Liquid) Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy Class, X (x) where $x=1$ of series "FSLC08" and with brand name "ELDER" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Pvt. Ltd., W-345, T. T. C. Industrial Area, Rabale M.I.D.C. Navi Mumbai-400701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND 09/11-28;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric (Liquid) Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 50 kg. or 50 litre, Minimum capacity of 10kg. or 10 litre and d value of 10g. or 10ml. with a frequency of 8 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. LED/LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

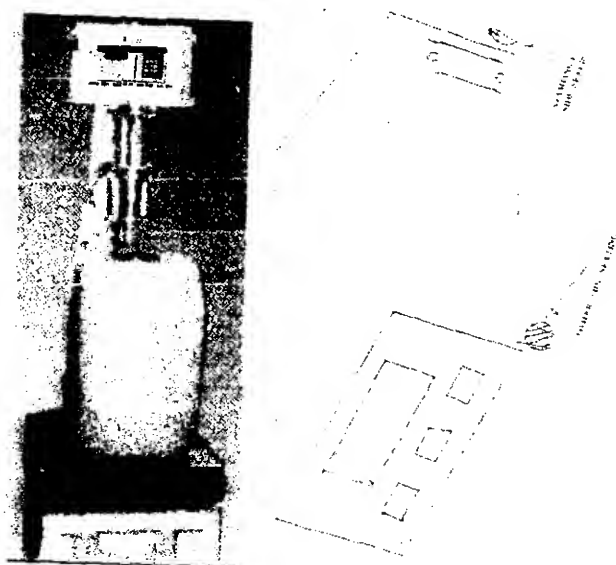


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity up to 50kg. or 50 litre manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (24) 2011]

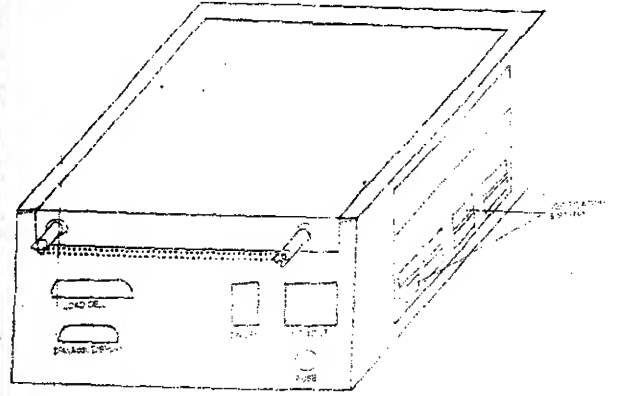
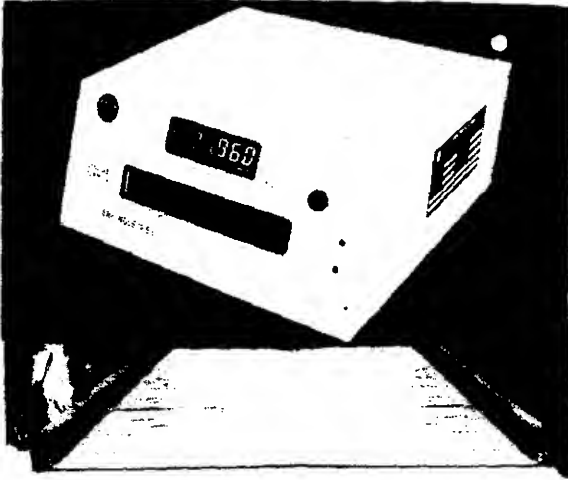
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2699.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एसआरके इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट नं. 59/सी, फेज-III, आई डी ए चेरलापल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसआर-ईडब्ल्यू बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एनईएसएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/82 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 80 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 कि. ग्रा. है और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(42)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2699.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge-Multi Load Cell Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of Series "SR-EWB" and with brand name "NESL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. SRK Industries, Plot No. 59/C, Phase-III, I. D. A. Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/82;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge-Multi Load Cell Type) with a maximum capacity of 80 tonne and minimum capacity of 400kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1.

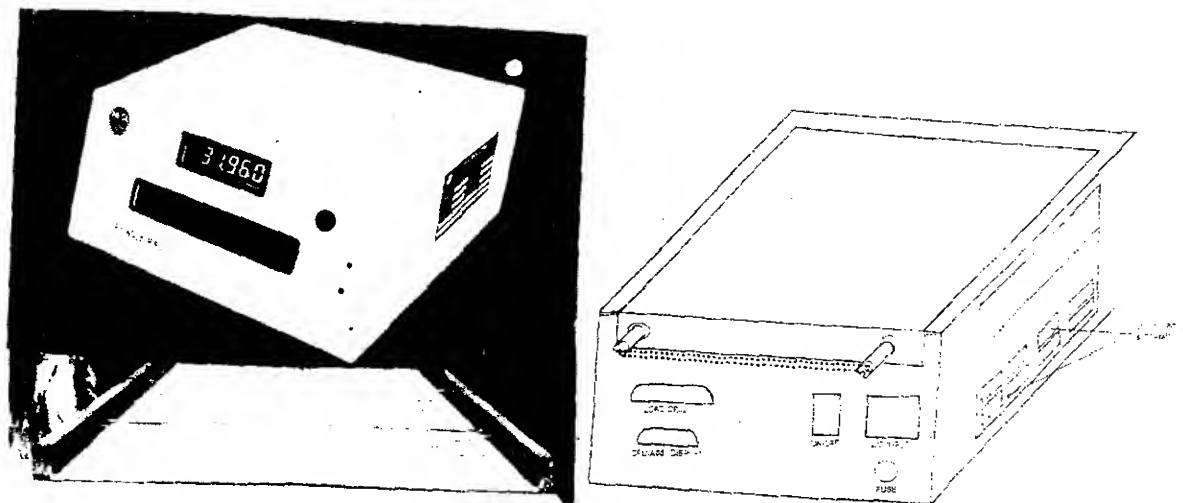


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of Sealing Provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k to 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(42)/2011]

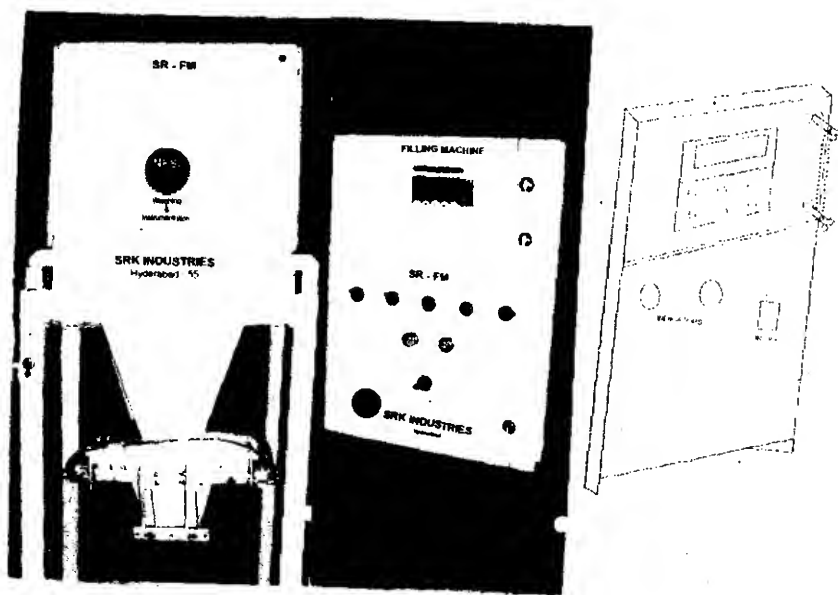
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2700.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एसआरके इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लाट नं. 59/सी, फेज-III, आई डी ए चेरलापल्ली, हैदराबाद-500051 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-X(x) जहां $x=1$ वाले 'एस आर-एफ एम' श्रृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन अंकक सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एनईएसएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/83 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और डी वैल्यू 5 ग्रा. के साथ 20 फिल्स प्रति मिनट बारंबारता है जो कि उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर करता है। मशीन को चीनी, सूजी, रवा, चावल, गेहूँ आदि फ्री फ्लोइंग को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तालन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रैकेट के ऊपर से चार बोर्ड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(42)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2700.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy Class, X(x) where $x=1$ of Series "SR-FM" and with brand name "NFSI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. SRK Industries, Plot No. 59/C, Phase-III, I. D. A. Cherlapally, Hyderabad-500051 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/83:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 50kg. and d value of 5g. with a frequency of 20 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of free flowing materials like sugar, suji, rawa, rice, wheat etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

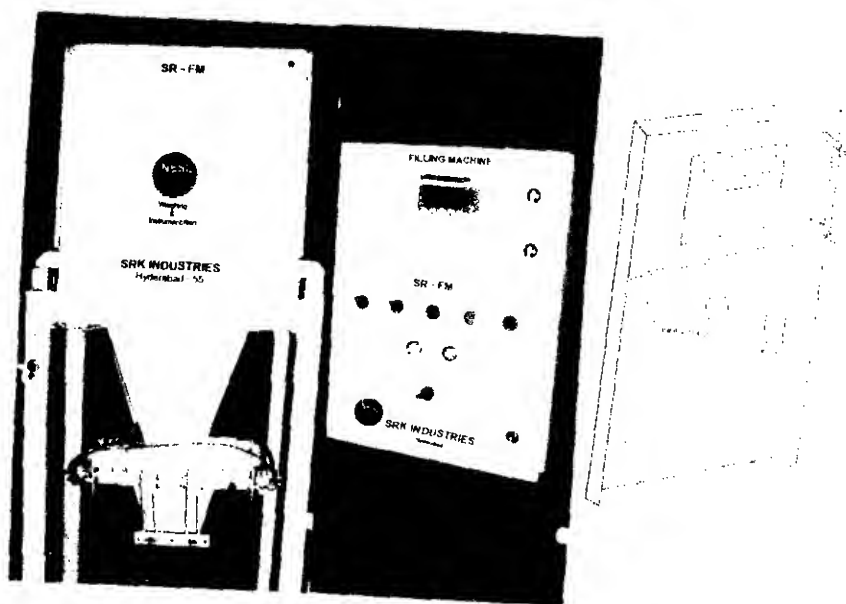


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of the Sealing Provision of the Model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[ENo.WM-21 (42) 2011]

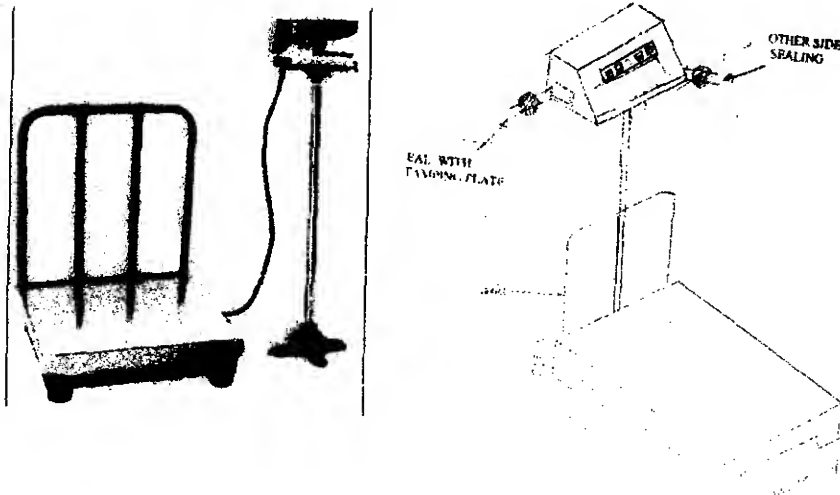
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2701.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स काटावाला सिस्टम्स, 108, सिद्धेश्वर पेट, डोका काम्पलेक्स, सोलापुर-413001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एमएटी-पीएफ-7" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माटैक-आइकॉन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/137 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड ((एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(62)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2701.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MAT-PF-7" and with brand name "MATTECH-ICON" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Katawala Systems, 108, Siddeshwar Peth, Doka Complex, Solapur-413001 (Mah.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/137;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

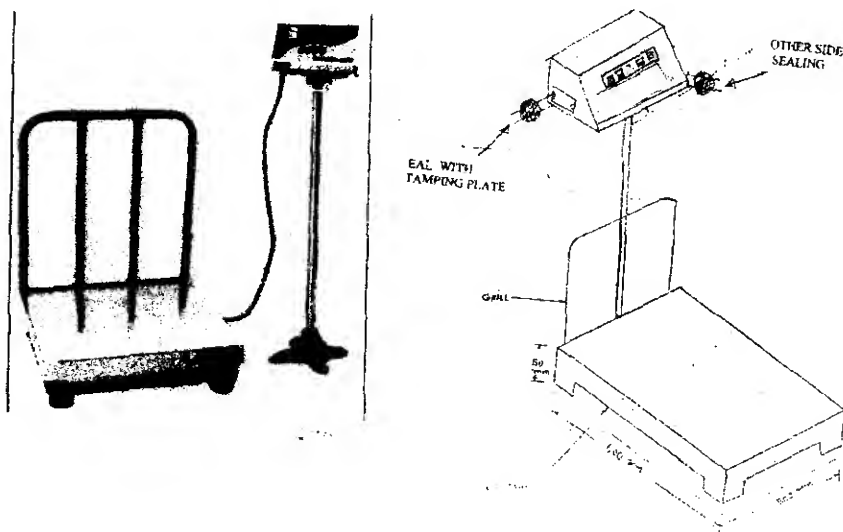


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy, performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(62)/2011]

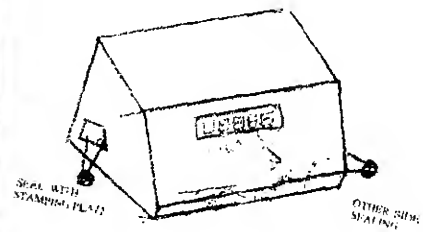
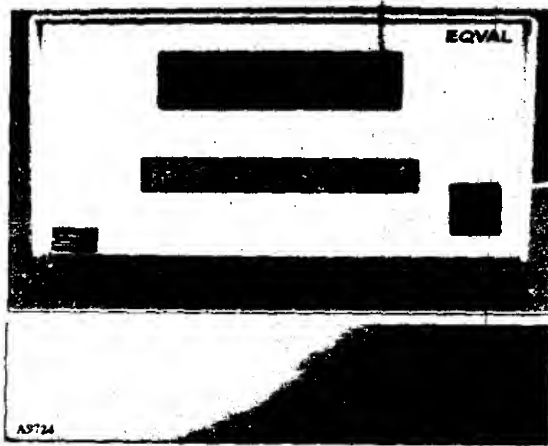
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2702.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स काटावाला सिस्टम्स, 108, सिद्धेश्वर पेठ, डोका काम्पलेक्स, सोलापुर-413001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "इक्यू-डब्ल्यूबी-5" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इक्यूवल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/138 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 4th August, 2011

S.O. 2702.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-Automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "EQ-WB-5" and with brand name "EQVAL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Katawala Systems, 108, Siddeshwar Peth, Doka Complex, Solapur-413001 (Mah.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/138;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

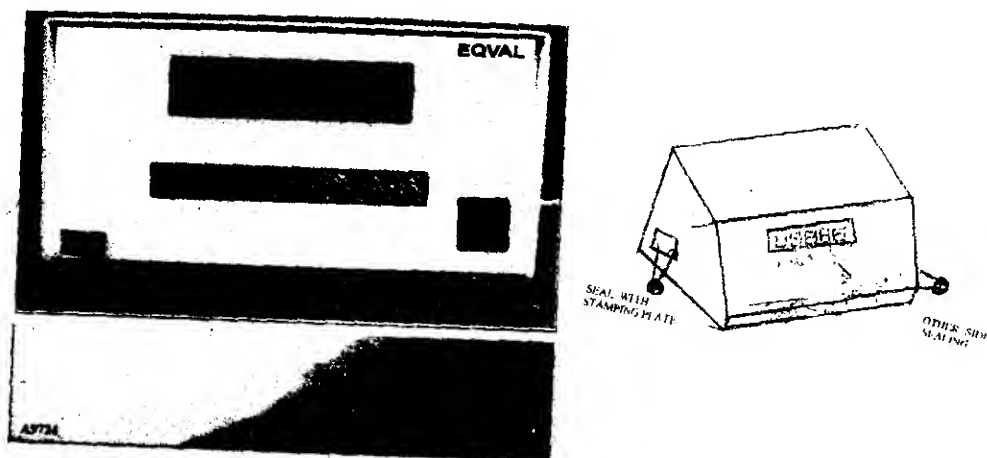


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21/(62)/2011]

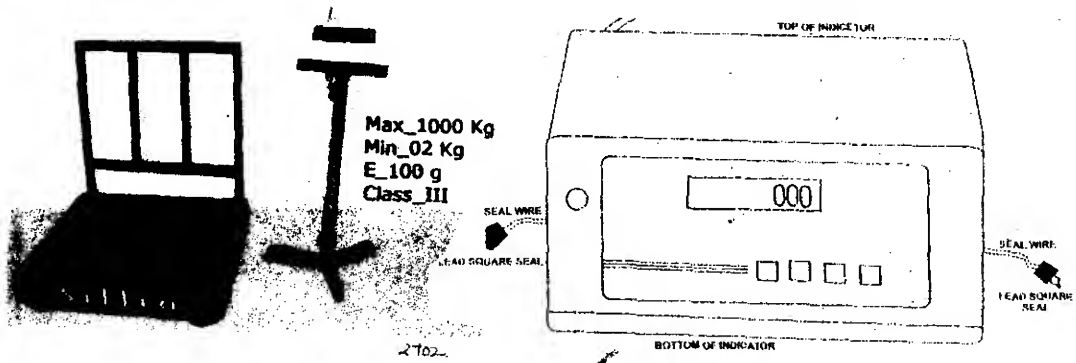
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2703.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वंदना एंड कम्पनी, नं. 18/13 वर्धा चेरी लाइन, कल्थीयप्पा स्ट्रीट, छोलाट, चेन्नई-600112 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "बीसी-पीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सितारा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/182 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड ((एलईडी) प्रदेश तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^{\circ}$, $2 \times 10^{\circ}$ या $5 \times 10^{\circ}$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2703.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "VC-PF" and with brand name "SITTRA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Vandana and Company, No 18/13 Vardha Cherry Line, Kalthiyappa Street, Choolat, Chennai-600112 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/182:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

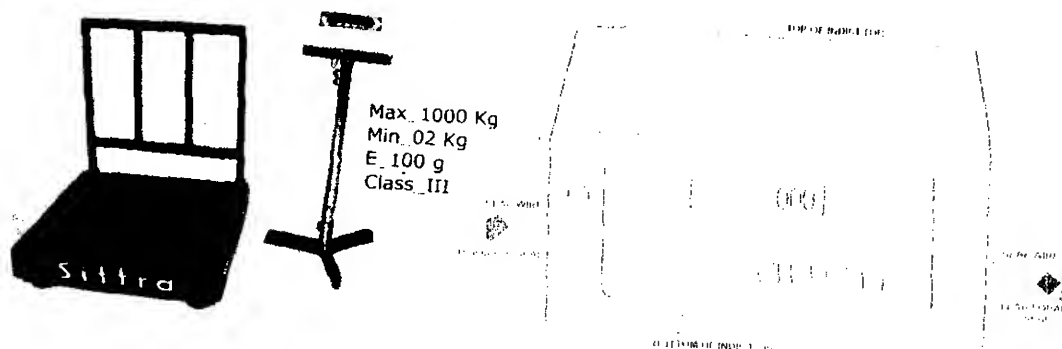


Figure 2— Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy, performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (64)/2011]

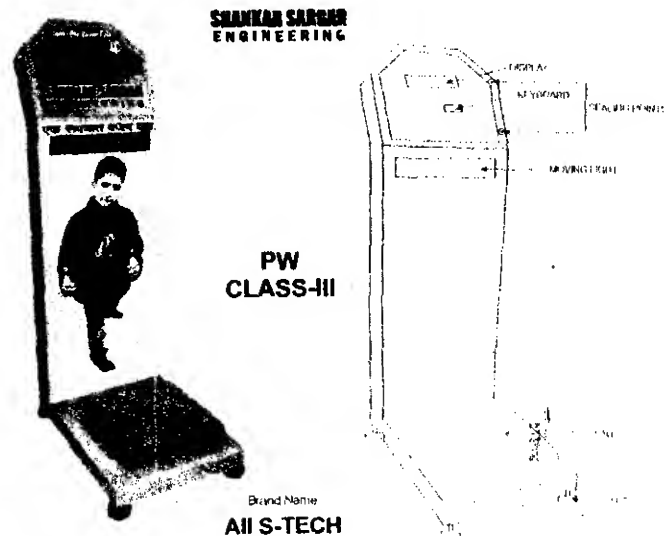
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2704.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शंकर सागर इंजीनियरिंग, प्लॉट नं. 107, वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, सांगली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस-पीडब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑल एस-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/77 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड ((एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्प्ले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्प्ले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े डिस्प्ले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2704.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "S-PW" and with brand name "ALL S-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shankar Sagar Engineering, Plot No. 107, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/77;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

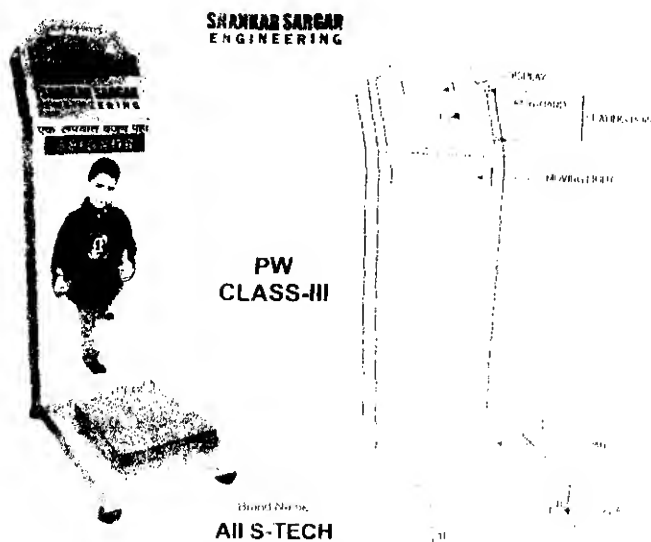


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy, performance of same series with maximum capacity above 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(36)/2011]

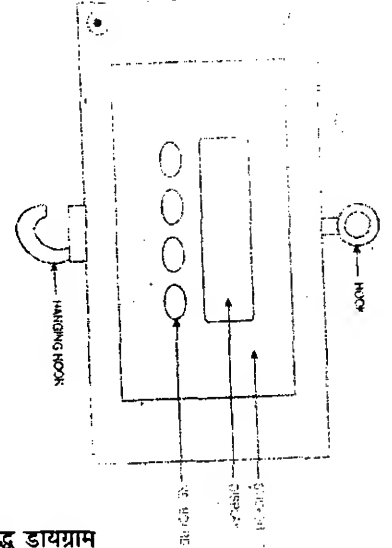
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2705.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शंकर सागर इंजीनियरिंग, प्लॉट नं. 107, वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, सांगली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस-एच" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑल एस-टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/76 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल-डुअल इंटरवल-किलोग्राम को लीटर में बदलने और बिल प्रिंटिंग सुविधा सहित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. 500 कि.ग्रा. तक और ऊपर 500 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड ((एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

HANGING
CLASS-IIISHANKAR SAGAR
ENGINEERING

आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्प्ले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्प्ले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े डिस्प्ले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(36)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2705.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "S-H" and with brand name "ALL S-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shankar Sagar Engineering, Plot No. 107, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/76;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale-Dual Interval-with kg to litre conversion and bill printing facility) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. up to 500 kg. and above 500 kg. and up to 1000 kg. is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

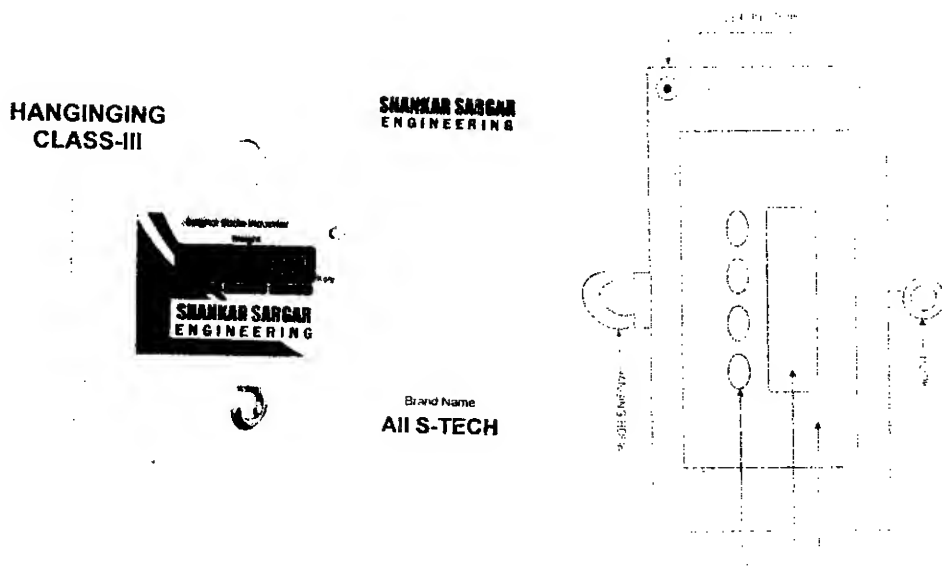


Figure 2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card mother board to disable access to external calibration.

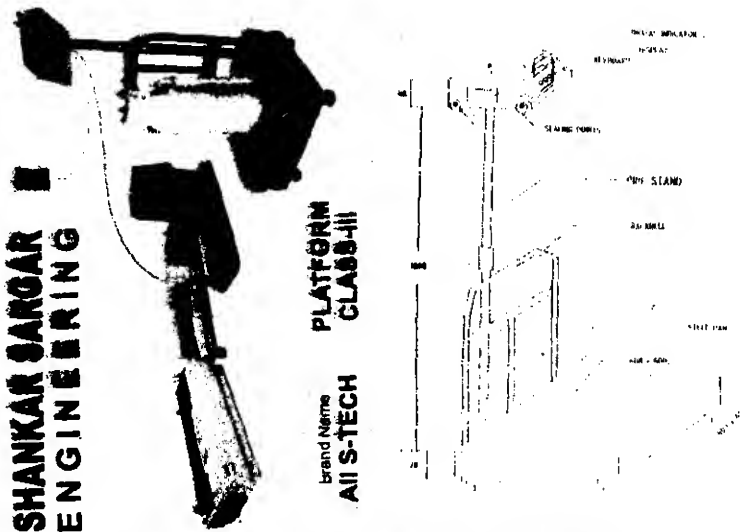
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2706.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (जोबे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शंकर सागर इंजीनियरिंग, प्लॉट नं. 107, बसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, सांगली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस-पीएफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑल एस-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/75 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप-डुअल इंटरवल-किलोग्राम को लीटर में बदलने और किलो ग्रामिंग युक्ति सहित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. 500 कि.ग्रा. तक और कमर 500 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका उक्त प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक सहित आधेयतुलन अभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड ((एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्टले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्टले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्टले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2706.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "S-PF" and with brand name "ALL S-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shankar Sargar Engineering, Plot No. 107, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/75;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type-Dual Interval—with kg to litre conversion and bill printing facility) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. up to 500 kg. and above 500 kg. and up to 1000 kg. is 500g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

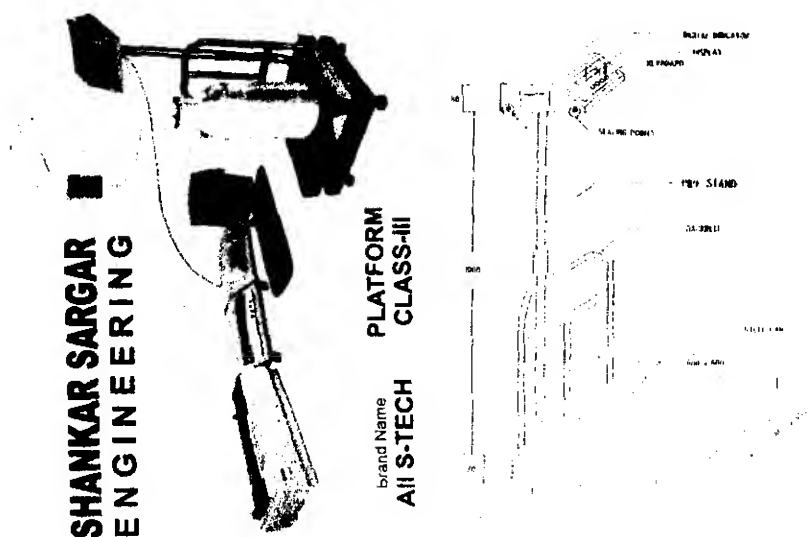


Figure 2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (36)/2011]

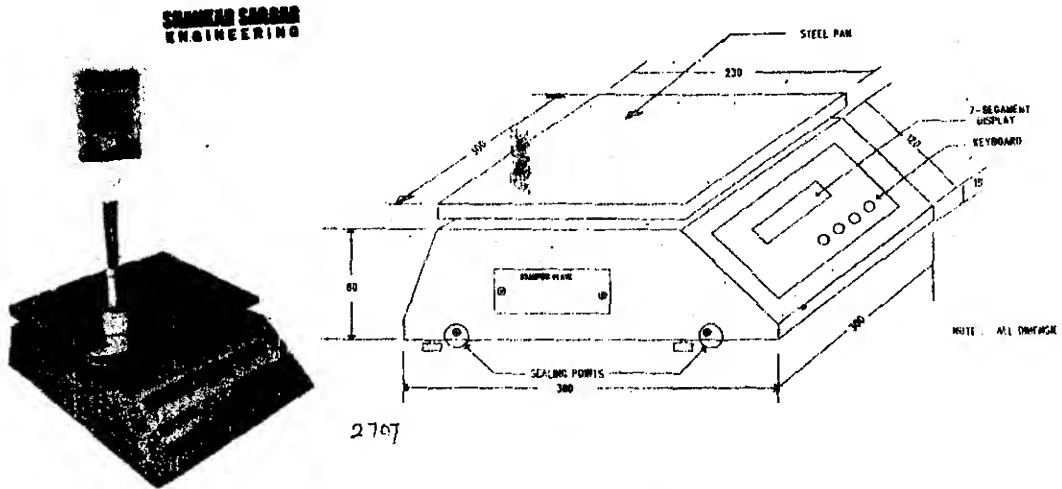
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2707.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शंकर सरगर इंजीनियरिंग, प्लॉट नं. 107, वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, सांगली द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस-टीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डाऊल इंटरवल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑल एस-टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/74 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप-डुअल इंटरवल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. 6 कि.ग्रा. तक और ऊपर 6 कि.ग्रा. से 12 कि.ग्रा. तक 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्प्ले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्प्ले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्प्ले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2707.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type-Dual Interval) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "S-TT" and with brand name "ALL S-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shankar Sargar Engineering, Plot No. 107, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/74;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type-Dual Interval) with a maximum capacity of 12kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. up to 6kg. and above 6kg and up to 12kg. is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

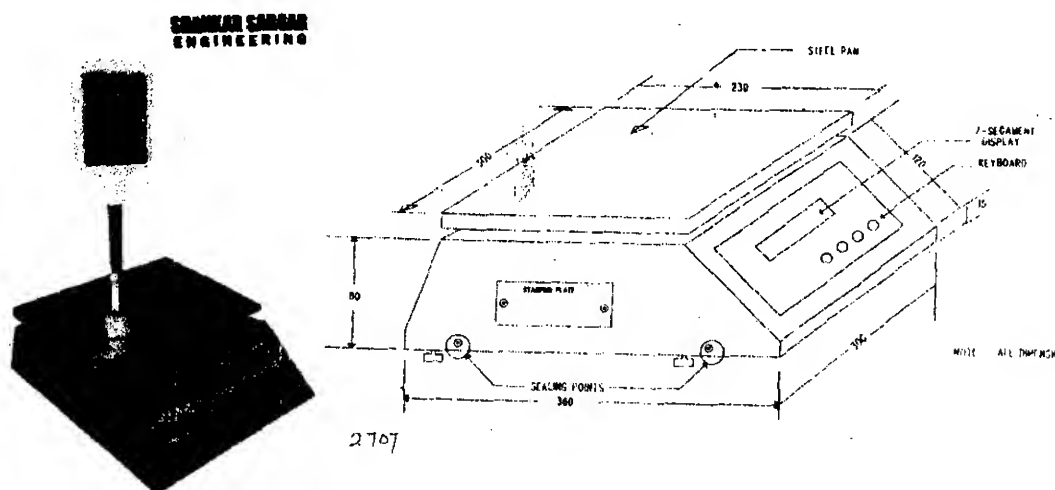


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

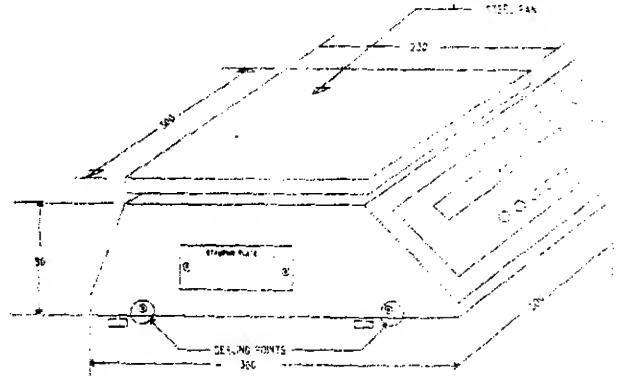
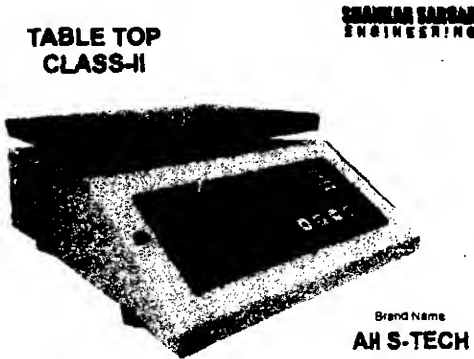
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2708.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शंकर सरगार इंजीनियरिंग, प्लॉट नं. 107, वसंतदादा इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, सांगली द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एस-एचटीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑल एस-टेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/73 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 25 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्प्ले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्प्ले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्प्ले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2708.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "S-HTT" and with brand name "ALL S-TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shankar Sargar Engineering, Plot No. 107, Vasantdada Industrial Estate, Sangli and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/73;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 6kg. and minimum capacity of 25g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

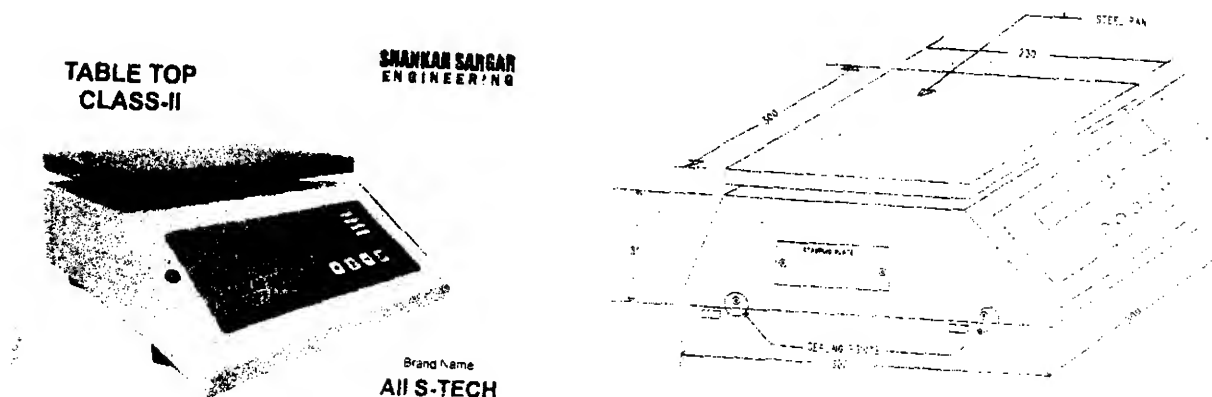


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

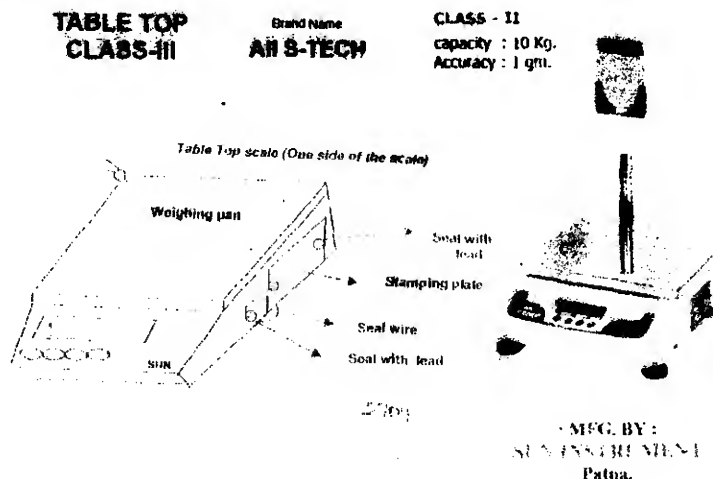
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

क्र.आ. 2709.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सन इंस्ट्रुमेंट, 47, कवि रमन पथ, नागेश्वर कालौनी, बोरिंग रोड, पटना-800001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एस आई-5" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/207 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने की उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(87)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2709.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "SI-5" and with brand name "SUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sun Instrument, 47, Kavi Raman Path, Nageshwar Coloni, Boring Road, Patna-800001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/207;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 10kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

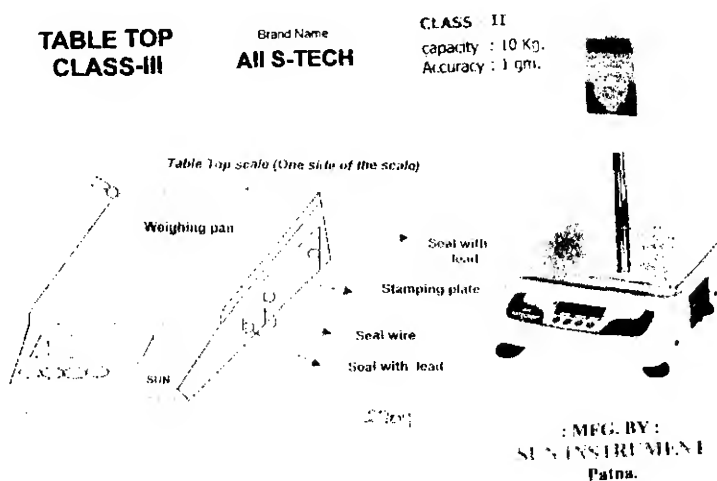


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy, performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(87)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

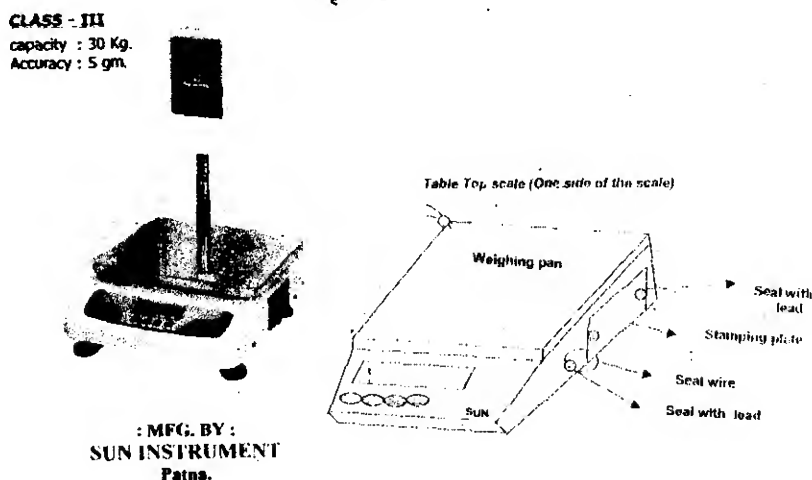
नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त 2011

का.आ. 2710.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सन इंस्ट्रूमेंट, 47, कवि रमन पथ, नागेश्वर कालोनी, बोरिंग रोड, पटना-800001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस आई-101" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सन" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/208 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बनें दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(87)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2710.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SI-101" and with brand name "SUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sun Instrument, 47, Kavi Raman Path, Nageshwar Coloni, Boring Road, Patna - 80001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/208;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

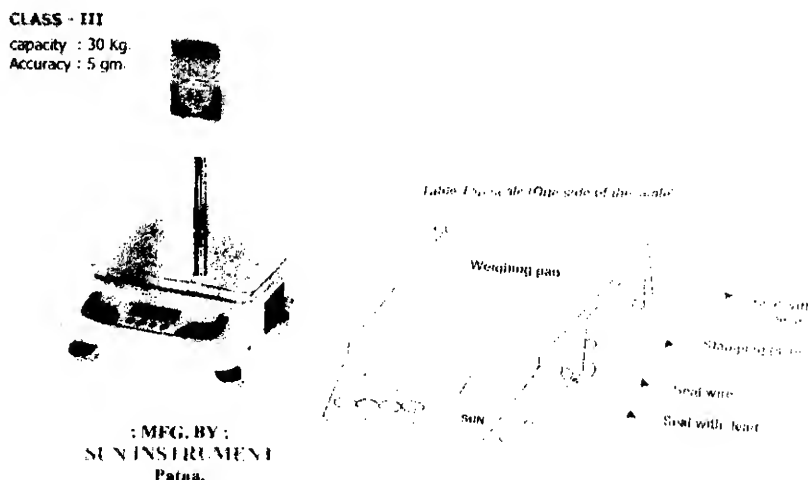


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(87) 2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

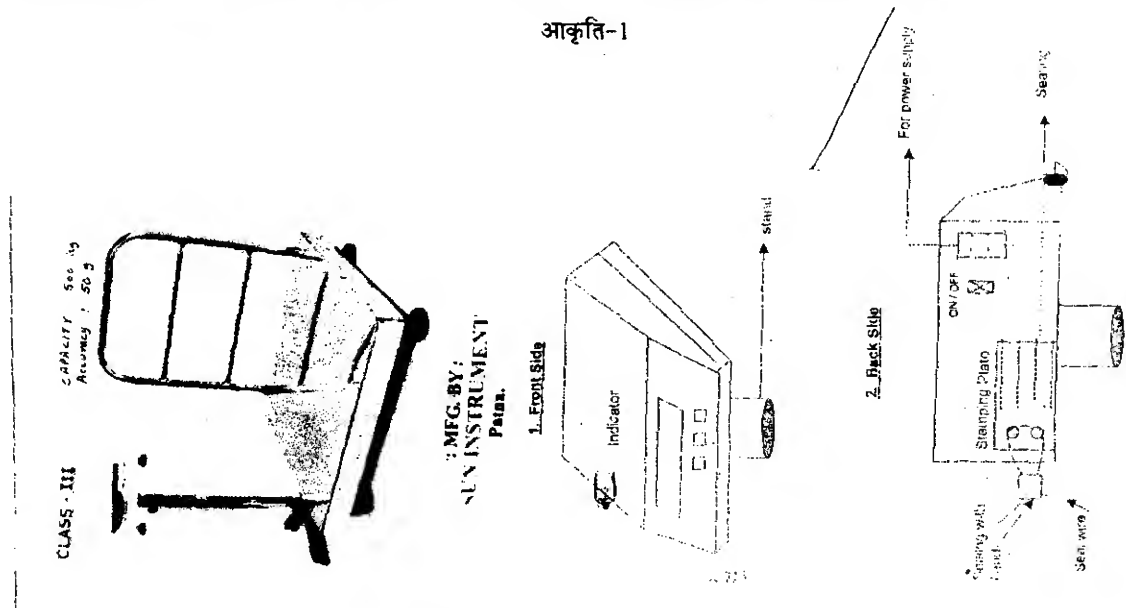
नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त 2011

का.आ. 2711.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सन इंस्ट्रूमेंट, 47, कवि रमन पथ, नागेश्वर कालोनी, बोरिंग रोड, पटना-800001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस आई-102” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “सन” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/209 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 50,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(87)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2711.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SI-102" and with brand name "SUN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sun Instrument, 47, Kavi Raman Path, Nageshwar Coloni, Boring Road, Patna -800001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/209;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

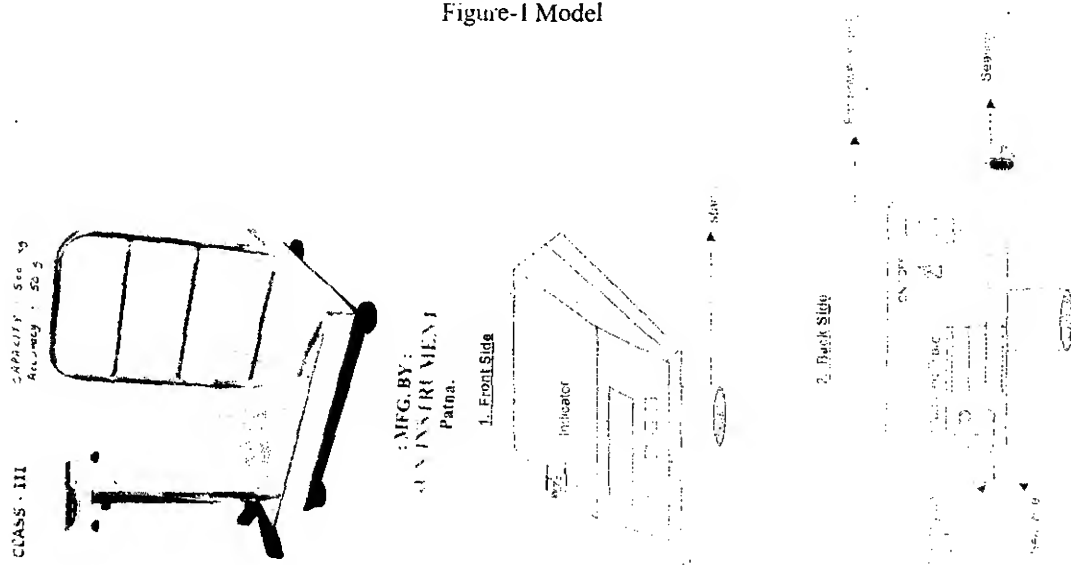


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(87)/2011]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2712.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टार स्केल कंपनी, #49 (1), सत्य नारायण नगर, पोडनुर, कोयम्बतूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसएससी-टीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्टार” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह्व आई एन डी/09/11/150 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

STAR



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(71)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2712.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Non-Automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SSC-TT" and with brand name "STAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Star Scale Company, #49 (1) Sathya Narayana Nagar, Podanur, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/150;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

STAR

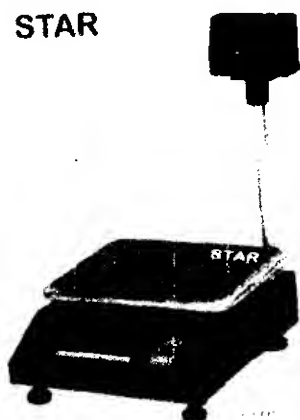


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(71)/2011]

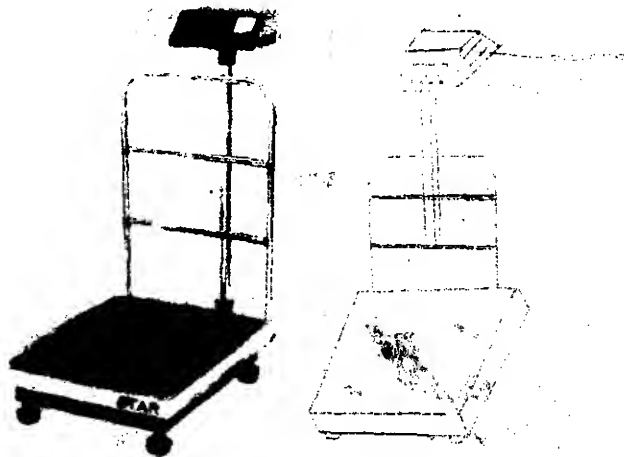
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2713.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्टार स्केल कंपनी, #49 (1), सत्य नारायण नगर, पोडनुर, कोयम्बतूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एसएससी-पीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्टार" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(71)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2713.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SSC-PT" and with brand name "STAR" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Star Scale Company, #49 (1), Sathya Narayana Nagar, Podanur, Coimbatore-641023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/151;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

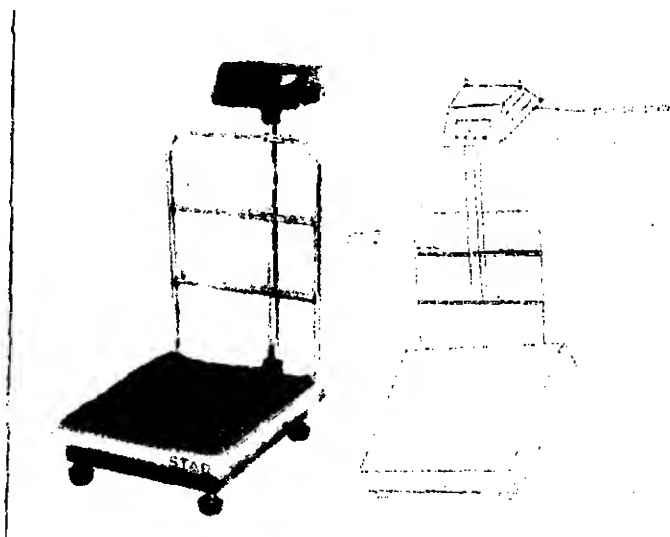


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(71)/2011]

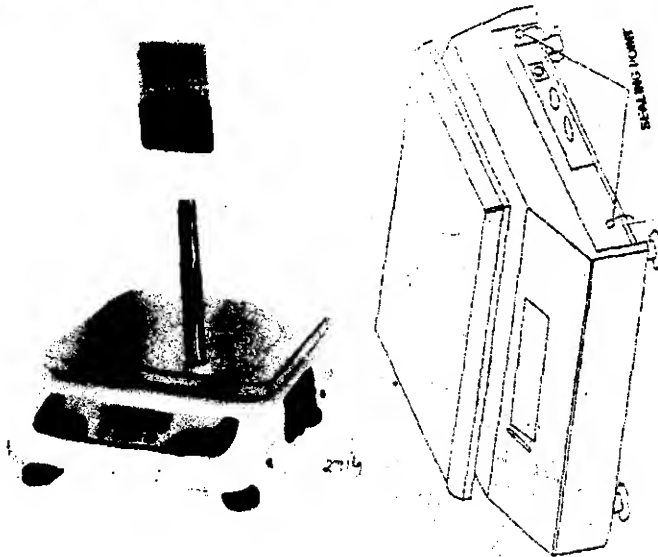
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

क्र.अ. 3714.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह सम्बन्धन हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुषंग है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथाप्रति बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उच्चतम सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हीरो स्कैल इंटरप्राइजिस, 22 सुसैनापुरम, ब्रह्मर स्क्वीड, सुसैनापुरम, तिरुपुर-641601 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम संधार्यता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एचटीवी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आरएनआईटीईसी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन पिछ आई एन डी/09/11/224 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैस प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक क्षमता आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से स्प्रिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम(9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(133)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2714.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of Rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "HTT" and with brand name "RANITEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Hero Scales Enterprises, 22, Susaiyapuram 1st Street, Susaiyapuram, Tirupur- 641601 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/224;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

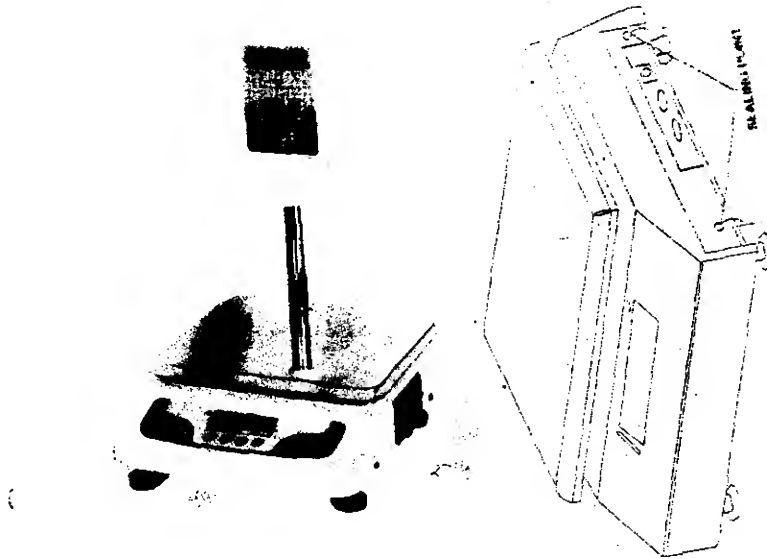


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of Rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21/(133)/2011]

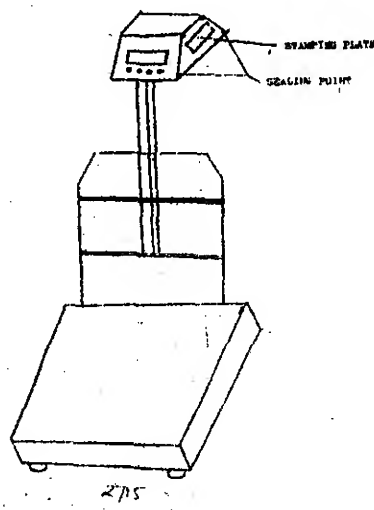
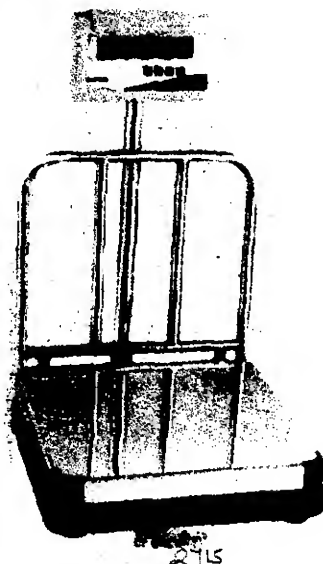
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2715.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम (4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हीरो स्केल इंटरप्राइजिज, 22 सुसैयापुरम, प्रथम स्ट्रीट, सुसैयापुरम, तिरुपुर-641601 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एचपीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "आरएनआईटीईसी" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/225 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बनें दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम (9) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(133)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2715.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) read with sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "HPS" and with brand name "RANITEC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Hero Scales Enterprises, 22, Susaiyapuram 1st Street, Susaiyapuram, Tirupur-641601 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/225;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

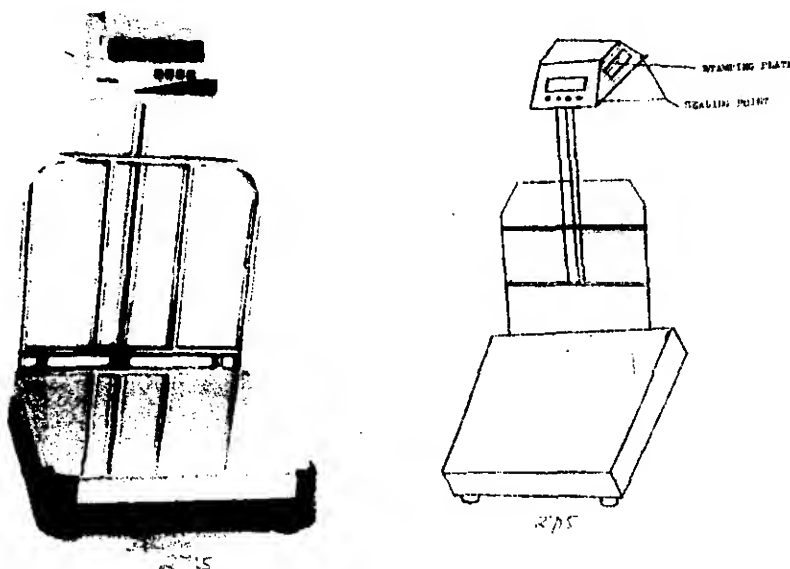


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (9) of rule 8 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21/(133)/2011]

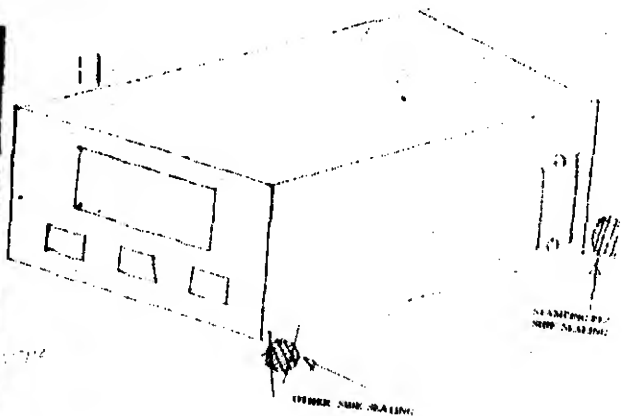
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2716.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एलडर इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्रा. लि., डब्ल्यू 345, टीटीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, रॉबेल एमआईडीसी, नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग = X (x) जहां x=1, वाले "सीडब्ल्यूएस-4" शृंखला के अस्वचालित कैच वेइंग उपकरण (चैक व्हीयर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एलडर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/02 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित कैच वेइंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 30 ग्रा. के साथ सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्पेशल स्कू के होल और बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर, ऊपर दिए गए स्कैच के अनुसार वायर के अंत में लीड सील लगाई जाती है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(01)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2716.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Catch weighing instrument (Check Weigher) belonging to Accuracy class, X (x) where $x=1$, of "CWS-4" series with brand name "ELDER" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Pvt. Ltd, W-345, T.T.C. Industrial Area, Rabale M. I. D. C. Navi Mumbai-400701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/02;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Catch Weighing instrument. It has a maximum capacity of 5000 g. and minimum capacity of 30 g. with verification scale interval 'e' 500mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

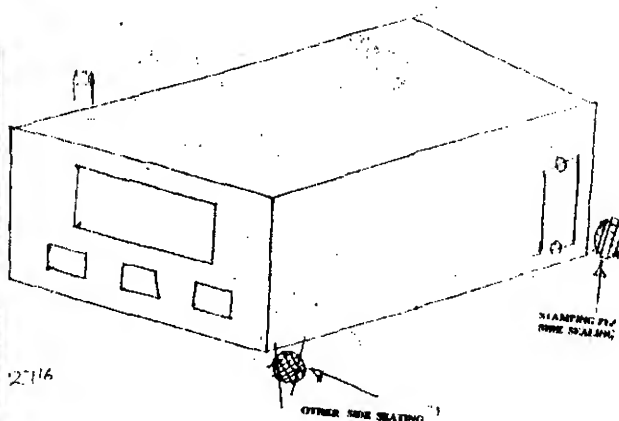
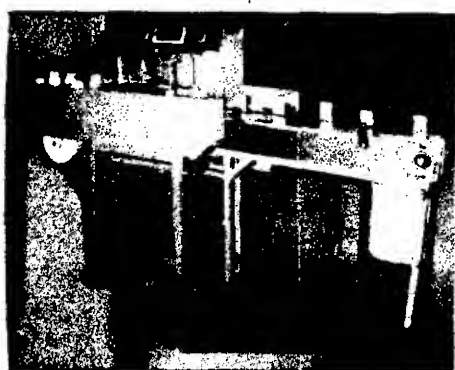


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

A sealing wire is passed through the body and hole provided at the special screw and a lead seal is applied at the end of this wire sketch as given below.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with capacity from 100g. to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(01)/2011]

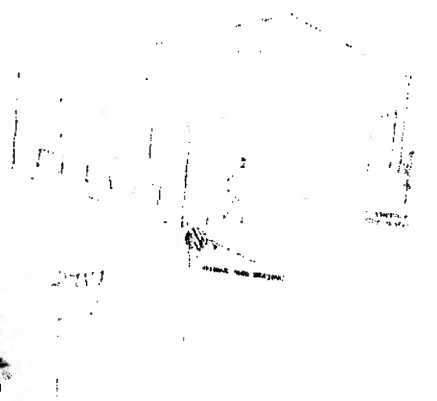
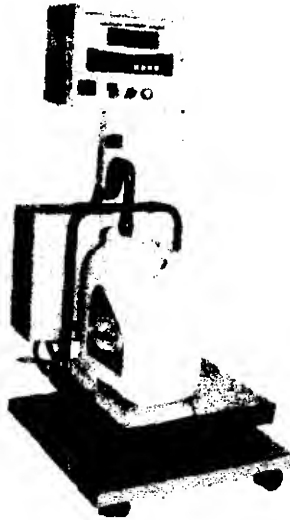
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2717.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिगमा इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन, 63, सयम काम्प्लैक्स, पुनीतनगर के पास, महालक्ष्मी फाइनैस के सामने, घोडसार, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X (X) जहां $X=1$, वाले "एसएलएफ-08" शृंखला के अस्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक (लिव्विड) फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिगमा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/98 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज की भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक (लिव्विड) फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. या 50 लीटर और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. या 10 लीटर और डी वैल्यू 10 ग्रा. या 10 मि.लि. के साथ 10 फिल्स प्रति मिनट बारंबारता है जो कि उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर करता है। मशीन को सभी तरह का पानी, मूंगफली का तेल, सरसों तेल को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रेकिट के ऊपर से चार बोरेड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 300 कि.ग्रा. या 300 लीटर तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)/2011]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2717.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric (Liquid) Filling instrument belonging to Accuracy class, X (x) where $x=1$, of series "SLF-08" and with brand name "SIGMA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sigma Instrumentation, 63, Saiyam Complex, Nr. Puninagar Crossing, Opp. Mahalaxmi Finance, Ghodasar, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/94;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric (Liquid) Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 50kg. or 50 litre, Minimum capacity of 10kg. or 10 litre and d value of 10g. or 10ml. with a frequency of 10 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of water, ground Nut Oil, Cotton seed Oil etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

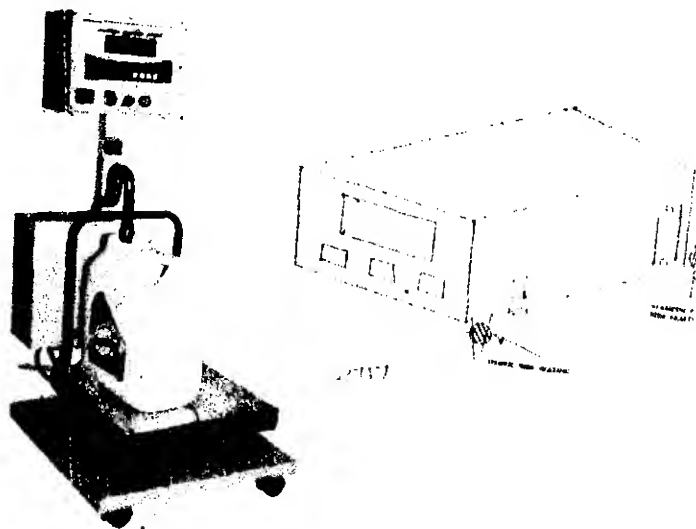


Figure-2 —Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity up to 300kg. or 300 liter manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(45)/2011]

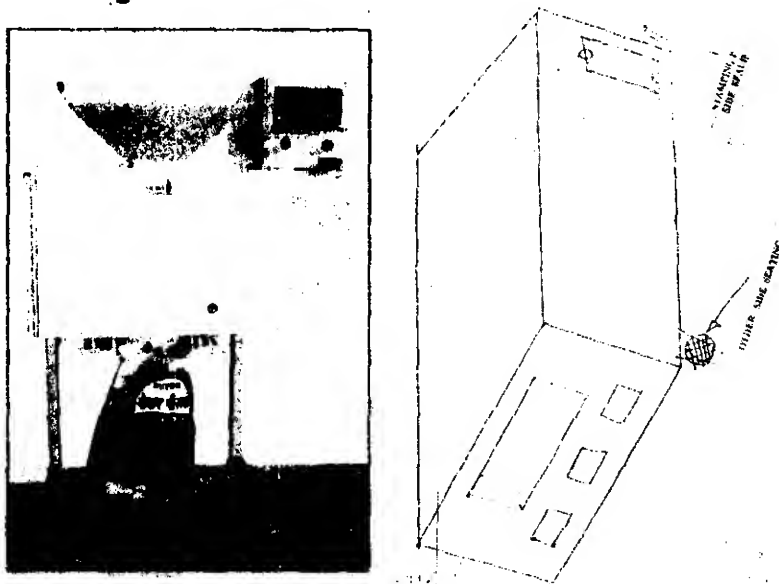
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2011

क्र.आ. 2718.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (सीलिंग की नई आवृत्ति के) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिगमा इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन, 63, सयम कामलेश्वर, पुणेकरा के पास, महालक्ष्मी फाइनंस के सामने, घोडसार, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X (x) जहां $x=1$, वाले "एसआईएक-08" शृंखला के अस्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिगमा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/95 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और डी बैल्यू 10 ग्रा. के साथ 10 मिल्लि प्रति मिनट बारंबारता है जो कि उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर करता है। मशीन को सभी तरह का अन्न, खादिक सीड, गेहूं भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकाश तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रैकेट के ऊपर से चार बोर्ड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 300 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(45)/2011]

बी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th August, 2011

S.O. 2718.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy class, X (x) where $x=1$ of series "SIF-08" with brand name "SIGMA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sigma Instrumentation, 63, Saiyam Complex, Nr. Punitnagar Crossing, Opp. Mahalaxmi Finance, Ghodasar, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/95;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity of 50 kg. Minimum capacity of 10 kg. or d value of 10g. with a frequency of 10 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of rice, plastic seed, wheat etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

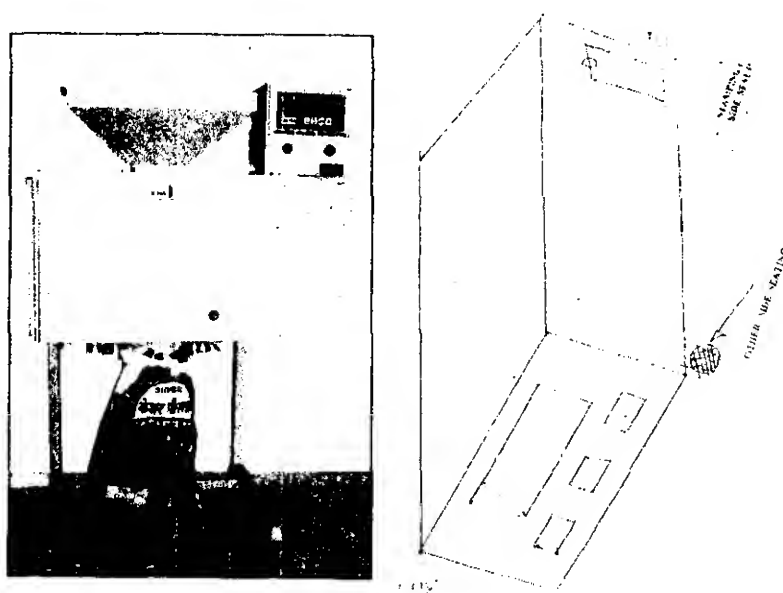


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity up to 300 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2719.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानकों का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :-

अनुसूची ।

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस/आईसी 61730-1: 2004 प्रकाशवोल्टीय (पी वी) मॉड्यूल सुरक्षा अर्हता भाग 1 निर्माण अपेक्षाएँ	-	15 सितम्बर, 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं ।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 28/टी-36]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2011

S.O. 2719.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/IEC 61730-1: 2004 Photovoltaic (PV) Module Safety Qualification Part 1 requirements for construction	-	15 September, 2011

Copies of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 28/T-36]

R. K. TREHAN, Sc. 'F' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2720.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15785 : 2007	1 मई 2011	16 सितम्बर 2011

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी 25/टी-23]

आर. के. त्रेहन, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2011

S.O. 2720.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15785 : 2007 Installation and Maintenance of Lift Without Conventional Machine Rooms—Code of Practice	1, May 2011	16 September, 2011

Copies of this Amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: ET 25/T-23]

R. K. TREHAN, Sc. 'F' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2721.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 11553: 2011/आईएसओ 4115: 1997 वायुयान में लदान हेतु उपस्कर - वायु/भूमि पट्टिका नेट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11553: 1986/आईएसओ 4115: 1987	31 मई, 2011
2.	आईएस 11715(भाग 1): 2011/आईएसओ 3353-1: 2002 वायुयान - लीड एवं रनआउट चूड़ियां भाग 1 बेल्तित बाहरी चूड़ियां (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 11715: 1986/आईएसओ 3355-1976	30 जून, 2011
3.	आईएस 15445: 2010/आईएसओ 14726-2008 पोत एवं समुद्री प्रौद्योगिकी-पाइपिंग प्रणाली की सामग्री के लिए पहचान रंग(पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 15445 (भाग 1): 2004/आईएसओ 14726-1: 1999	30 नवम्बर, 2010

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : टी ई डी/जी-16]

टी. वी. सिंह, वैज्ञानिक-'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (टी ई डी)

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2011

S.O. 2721.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	No., Year and title of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 11553 : 2011/ISO 4115:1997 Air cargo equipment Air /land pallet nets (first revision)	IS 11553 : 1986/ISO 4115:1987	31 May, 2011

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	IS 11715(Part1): 2011/ISO 3353-1:2002 Aerospace-Lead and runout threads Part 1 Rolled external threads (first revision)	IS 11715:1986/ISO 3353-1976	30 June, 2011
3.	IS 15445 : 2010/ISO 14726:2008 Ships and Marine Technology- Identification colours for the content of piping systems (first revision)	IS 15445(Part1):2004/ISO 14726 1 : 1999	30 November, 2010

Copy of this Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref:TI:DG-16]

T.V. SINGH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Transport Engg.)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2722.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये उक्त अधिनियम

क अधीन संलग्न सूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती हैं :-

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री बी. अब्दुल नजर डिप्टी कलेक्टर, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, केरल ।	सम्पूर्ण केरल राज्य

[फा. सं. एल-14014/44/11-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2011

S.O. 2722.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri B. Abdul Nasar, Deputy Collector, On Deputation basis to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, Kerala	Whole State of Kerala

[F.No. L-14014/44/11-G. P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2723.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन संलग्न सूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती हैं : -

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री सतीश यादव, तहसीलदार, मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, हरियाणा ।	सम्पूर्ण हरियाणा राज्य और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली

[फा. सं. एल-14014/45/11-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2011

S.O. 2723.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962, the Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Satish Yadav, Tehsildar, On Deputation basis to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited, Noida	Whole State of Hayana & National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[F.No. L-14014/45/11-G. P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2724.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2423(अ) तारीख 30.09.2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतुनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-बंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 29 जून, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : श्रीनिवासपुर		जिला : कोलार		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं-	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) बलगेर हल्ली	17	00	11	77	
	16	00	16	01	

तालुक : चीतामणी		जिला : चिकबल्लापुर		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
1) तलगार् अमानिकेरे	53/3	00	05	74	
	52/1 बी	00	08	04	
	52/1 ए	00	04	10	
	54/1	00	00	03	
	55/4 बी ए	00	00	30	
	55/4 बी	00	00	69	
	55/3	00	01	75	
	55/2	00	02	10	
	55/1 सी	00	01	86	
	55/1 ए	00	05	52	
	51	00	16	51	
	71	00	01	26	
	70/1	00	22	00	
	70/2	00	00	42	
	69/1	00	00	26	
	69/2 ए	00	16	72	
	69/2 बी	00	01	95	
	68/3	00	06	52	
	68/2 ए	00	06	79	
	68/1 डी	00	03	60	
	68/1 सी	00	03	67	
	68/1 बी	00	03	35	
	68/1 ए	00	03	22	
	67	00	19	62	
	66	00	00	14	
	62/1 ए	00	14	58	
	63/4 ए	00	04	26	
	63/4 बी	00	16	02	
	63/5	00	10	41	
	63/6	00	01	71	

2) लिंगदिग्गहल्ली	53	00	14	85	
	51	00	41	98	
	49	00	31	45	
	48	00	28	43	
	10	00	39	08	

1	2	3	4	5
2) लिंगदिगन्तल्ली (निगन्तर)	8	00	43	24
	7/4	00	12	31
	7/3	00	00	44
	7/5	00	20	60
	6	00	00	94
	7/2	00	23	37
	7/1	00	48	33
	1/1	00	00	20
तालुक : दोडबल्लापुर	जिला : बंगलुरु रूरल	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) कमलूरु	29/2	00	13	91
	59	01	92	52
	60	01	03	71
	61/5	00	26	03
तालुक : नेलमंगल	जिला : बंगलुरु रूरल	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) नरसिपुरा	17	00	32	20

[फा सं एल. 14014/66/2010 जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S. O. 2724.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2423(E), dated 30-09-2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 29th June 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Srinivasapur		District: Kolar		State: Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Acre	C-Acre	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Valagera-halli	17	00	11	77	
	16	00	16	01	

Taluk: Chintamani		District: Chikballapur		State: Karnataka	
1) Talagavla Amanikere	53/3	00	05	74	
	52/1B	00	08	04	
	52/1A	00	04	10	
	54/1	00	00	03	
	55/4B A	00	00	30	
	55/4B	00	00	69	
	55/3	00	01	75	
	55/2	00	02	10	
	55/1C	00	01	86	
	55/1A	00	05	52	
	51	00	16	51	
	71	00	01	26	
	70/1	00	22	00	
	70/2	00	00	42	
	69/1	00	00	26	
	69/2A	00	16	72	
	69/2B	00	01	95	
	68/3	00	06	52	
	68/2A	00	06	79	
	68/1D	00	03	60	
	68/1C	00	03	67	
	68/1B	00	03	35	
	68/1A	00	03	22	
	67	00	19	62	
	66	00	00	14	
	62/1A	00	14	58	
	63/4A	00	04	26	
	63/4B	00	16	02	
	63/5	00	10	41	
	63/6	00	01	71	
2) Lingaderanahalli	53	00	14	85	
	51	00	41	98	
	49	00	31	45	
	48	00	28	43	
	10	00	39	08	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Lingaderanahalli (Contd)	8	00	43	24
	7/4	00	12	31
	7/3	00	00	44
	7/5	00	20	60
	6	00	00	94
	7/2	00	23	37
	7/1	00	48	33
	1/1	00	00	20

Taluk: Dodballapur	District: Bangalore Rural	State: Karnataka
1) Kamaluru	29/2	00 13 91
	59	01 92 52
	60	01 03 71
	61/5	00 26 03

Taluk: Nelamangala	District: Bangalore Rural	State: Karnataka
1) Narasipura	17	00 32 20

F. No. L-14014/66/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2725.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2425(अ) तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स गिलाएंग इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- वासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त गजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 27 मार्च, 2011 को अथवा उसके पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञान कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : वनपुर		जिला : खोर्ड		राज्य : ओडिशा	
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.		आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टेयर	एयर
1		2		3	4
				5	6
1) घोरसलीया	75			00	22
	76			00	03
	72			00	01
	22			00	00
2) नथीपारा	124/356			00	15
	122/354			00	13
	119/351			00	13
	349			00	10
	116/343			00	00
	117/347			00	01
	118/348			00	01
	3/5			00	15
	9/13			00	15
	10/14			00	06
3) मनीकीपुर	78/223			00	19
	77/222			00	06
	79/224			00	11
	49/185			00	12
	50/186			00	06
	52/188			00	02
	51/187			00	10
	53/189			00	06
	35/170			00	23
	37/172			00	09
	31/163			00	03
	30/162			00	07
	112/257			00	24
	111/256			00	09
	115/260			00	04
	122/267			00	00
	121/266			00	03
	120/265			00	09
	117/262			00	01
	119/264			00	08
	150/576			00	21
	144/565			00	34
	143/564			00	00

1	2	3	4	5
3) गनीकापुर (निगम)	141/562	00	00	72
	140/561	00	18	84
	553	00	03	58
	552	00	03	83
	550	00	04	33
	549	00	02	12
4) मुमुगपुत समन	32	00	00	21
	31	00	06	76
	28	00	05	82
	30	00	00	25
	27	00	00	10
	26	00	01	59
	14	00	03	88
5) गदाधरपुर	232	00	04	75
	253	00	00	19
	100/252	00	07	97
	99/251	00	01	97
	101/254	00	14	75
	120/275	00	01	83
	119/274	00	04	75
	118/273	00	04	84
	117/272	00	09	83
	114/269	00	00	82
	106/261	00	18	30
	107/262	00	09	94
	108/263	00	02	46
	74/171	00	04	01
	76/173	00	00	16
	71/168	00	07	83
	70/167	00	11	49
	67/164	00	10	00
	56/153	00	12	44
	66/163	00	00	50
	55/152	00	13	08
	10/30	00	06	56
	8/28	00	02	11
	9/29	00	16	92
	184/344	00	09	46
	352	00	00	10
6) नरनपुर	40/51	00	12	24
	39/50	00	06	78
	37/47	00	01	38

1	2	3	4	5
6) नगनपुर (निगनर)	36/46	00	13	07
	35/45	00	08	55
	33/43	00	03	73
	26/35	00	20	74
	22/31	00	20	83
	20/29	00	01	31
	21/30	00	05	52
	18/27	00	00	10
	17/26	00	13	25
	16/25	00	08	10
	15/24	00	09	67
	5/13	00	00	20
	6/14	00	12	97
	7/15	00	12	88
7) घंटीशीला	17/23	00	18	72
	2/3	00	04	31
	3/4	00	07	39
	102/144	00	01	89
8) मटीयापोखारी	240	00	00	97
	245	00	04	96
	241	00	00	10
	244	00	02	92
	246	00	02	60
	401/500	00	00	10
	399/496	00	13	44
	398/494	00	03	40
	197/256	00	00	10
	495	00	13	34
	198/257	00	02	13
	204/263	00	00	10
	199/258	00	02	00
	200/259	00	02	76
	201/260	00	03	62
	485	00	03	02
	210/270	00	19	42
	215/276	00	00	10
	213/273	00	09	50
	214/274	00	02	06
	386/477	00	10	64
	384/475	00	08	68
	385/476	00	00	10
	382/473	00	07	85

1	2	3	4	5
8) अन्तर्गत (विशेष)	59/47/1	00	00	93
	377/41/1	00	08	20
	378/41/1	00	02	14
9) मन्दासोदरपुर	7/4/1	00	00	50
	1/8	00	03	10
	1/8/1	00	08	87
	1/8/2	00	02	78
	2/1/1	00	02	75
	2/1/2	00	24	90
	3/1	00	03	30
	6/1	00	08	89
	4/1	00	13	39
	1/1/1	00	06	66
	1/1/2	00	00	48
10) मोन्दापुर	9/1/1	00	00	10
	3/1	00	01	55
	2/1/1	00	15	15
	1/1/1/1	00	13	09
	253/83/8	00	00	10
	253/83/6	00	02	23
	85/6	00	13	20
11) अन्कुलापट्ट	154/51/1	00	24	50
	162/52/5	00	01	10
	164/52/6	00	09	38
	166/52/8	00	09	58
	173/53/8	00	05	75
	172/53/4	00	11	76
	181/54/5	00	05	74
	182/54/8	00	03	14
	187/55/1	00	12	24
	189/55/3	00	05	85
	197/56/4	00	00	80
	120/54/3	00	03	46
	102/54/5	00	00	10
	103/54/6	00	00	14
	104/54/7	00	05	06
	110/54/1	00	00	10
	105/54/8	00	14	57
	112/54/5	00	07	51
	100/54/10	00	06	58
	108/54/11	00	16	75
	110/54/3	00	06	08

1	2	3	4	5
11) अन्कुलापद (निगल)	109/422	00	00	10
	111/424	00	04	40
	58/365	00	06	95
	59/366	00	00	55
	60/367	00	00	33
	56/363	00	00	10
	66/373	00	08	93
	50/357	00	01	71
	52/359	00	27	11
	51/358	00	03	55
12) झादेश्वर	31/35	00	10	21
	30/34	00	01	24
	4/4	00	06	62
	5/5	00	06	00
	24/28	00	00	10
	6/6	00	05	79
	7/7	00	01	80
	8/9	00	12	05
13) समल	24/64	00	04	41
	25/65	00	11	15
	23/63	00	02	78
	27/67	00	04	68
	28/68	00	09	78
	29/69	00	07	60
	21/60	00	00	10
	18/53	00	13	21
	16/51	00	54	23
	4/33	00	00	10
	5/35	00	09	40
	6/36	00	09	39
	10/44	00	11	07
	7/38	00	00	27
	8/40	00	22	56
14) रामचन्द्रपुर	166	00	00	48
	165	00	01	16
	62/157	00	10	88
	60/151	00	04	42
	59/150	00	07	56
	56/146	00	02	63
	57/147	00	11	22
	22/93	00	00	74
	90	00	02	14

1	2	3	4	5
14) गमचन्दपुर (निगल)	91	00	04	30
	84	00	19	69
	87	00	00	21
	83	00	09	00
	20/64	00	41	09
	23	00	05	63
	34	00	00	29
	13	00	10	31
15) टेकुआपली	5/6	00	04	50
	9/10	00	03	37
	8/9	00	06	23
	7/8	00	02	08
	10/11	00	09	16
	11/12	00	01	47
	13/16	00	00	54
	17/28	00	09	56
	18/29	00	13	80
	20/31	00	10	52
	24/36	00	08	88
	16/27	00	12	01
	27/39	00	11	80
	28/40	00	00	73
	26/38	00	00	45
	25/37	00	07	88
	35/47	00	16	19
	48	00	00	34
	36/49	00	11	43
	56/83	00	01	95
	41/55	00	00	10
	39/53	00	05	24
	47/72	00	00	24
	51/76	00	10	55
	53/78	00	04	47
	49/74	00	00	10
	50/75	00	15	63
16) भाटापारा	1570	00	17	49
	1291	00	04	33
	1289	00	09	50
	1286	00	02	26
	1287	00	00	93
	1254	00	00	54
	1253	00	00	18

1	2	3	4	5
16) भाटापाग (निरन्तर)	1134	00	22	88
	1137	00	10	57
	1138	00	19	76
	1110	00	00	46
	1108	00	06	11
	3114	00	03	01
	3112	00	06	73
	3126	00	13	40
	3101	00	00	36
	3130	00	17	63
	3132	00	05	03
	3131	00	12	70
	3137	00	03	48
	3145	00	04	67
	3144	00	09	21
	3138	00	00	10
	3143	00	08	98
	3143/353.5	00	02	67
	3141	00	00	27
	3142	00	06	40
	3225	00	00	29
	3238	00	29	30
	3259	00	19	48
	3282	00	16	02
	3298	00	03	57
	3315	00	06	80
	3297	00	03	29
	3329	00	11	55
	1920	00	00	10
	1919	00	01	45
	3351	00	00	47
	1907	00	08	19
	3352	00	03	60
	1905	00	00	89
	1908	00	01	63
	1903	00	00	10
	1884	00	03	85
	1886	00	14	00
	1876	00	00	30
	1875	00	01	04
	1874	00	04	58
	1872	00	04	94

1	2	3	4	5
16) भाटपारा (निर्गम)	1871	00	07	44
	1869	00	00	70
	1865	00	12	95
	1861	00	07	84
	1857	00	25	47
	1864	00	00	10
	1662	00	11	50
	1667	00	00	83
	1661	00	06	51
	1653	00	05	98
	1651	00	00	26
	1652	00	08	11
	1612	00	01	94
	1623	00	03	00
	1624	00	00	47
	1622	00	01	41
	1610	00	00	79
	1584	00	13	37
	1576	00	00	10
	1575	00	00	35
	1570/3528	00	05	21
	1570/3529	00	00	56
17) अर्जुनपुर	84	00	00	91
	88	00	07	95
	90	00	10	73
18) हगखाई	206	00	16	36
	207	00	11	47
	208	00	00	10
	201	00	07	69
	209	00	07	76
	210	00	03	10
	211	00	03	51
	213	00	06	72
	175	00	04	88
	172	00	10	13
	171	00	00	10
	174	00	00	26
	154	00	04	16
	156	00	08	47
	158	00	00	23
	157	00	06	79
	148	00	00	10
	151	00	05	04
	150	00	01	68
	149	00	08	91
	135	00	05	84
	134	00	01	62
	133	00	01	64
	122	00	15	55
	121	00	15	02
	120	00	01	58
	118	00	03	52
	117	00	03	00

1	2	3	4	5
10. कुलेई	755	00	50	42
	826	00	07	13
	828	00	05	41
	829	00	03	63
	832	00	00	52
	842/1064	00	14	05
	842/1043	00	21	16
	861	00	00	73
	862	00	03	86
	886	00	05	54
	863	00	03	59
	864	00	01	01
	866	00	01	72
	865	00	05	65
	885	00	00	14
	869	00	01	59
	868	00	05	61
	867	00	00	10
	872	00	15	35
	873	00	04	12
	717	00	08	02
	650	00	20	58
	700	00	00	10
	649	00	16	95
	641	00	14	86

[फा सं. एल. 14014/60/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S. O. 2725.— Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2425(E) dated 27th September, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 27th March, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline:

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Banpur		District:Khorda		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Gihorsalia	75	00	22	67	
	76	00	03	19	
	72	00	01	22	
	22	00	00	10	
2) Nathipara	124/356	00	15	99	
	122/354	00	13	80	
	119/351	00	12	80	
	349	00	10	86	
	116/343	00	00	48	
	117/347	00	01	57	
	118/348	00	01	76	
	3/5	00	15	18	
	9/13	00	15	51	
	10/14	00	06	46	
3) Manikipur	78/223	00	19	23	
	77/222	00	06	92	
	79/224	00	11	42	
	49/185	00	12	64	
	50/186	00	06	92	
	52/188	00	02	38	
	51/187	00	10	68	
	53/189	00	06	20	
	35/170	00	23	07	
	37/172	00	09	40	
	31/163	00	03	01	
	30/162	00	07	78	
	112/257	00	24	67	
	111/256	00	09	47	
	115/260	00	04	37	
	122/267	00	00	10	
	121/266	00	03	48	
	120/265	00	09	56	
	117/262	00	01	61	
	119/264	00	08	76	
	150/576	00	21	41	
	144/565	00	34	34	
	143/564	00	00	10	

1	2	3	4	5
3) Manikpur (Contd)	141/562	00	00	72
	140/561	00	18	84
	553	00	03	58
	552	00	03	83
	550	00	04	33
	549	00	02	12
4) Tumuraput Sasan	32	00	00	21
	31	00	06	76
	28	00	05	82
	30	00	00	25
	27	00	00	10
	26	00	01	59
	14	00	03	88
5) Gadadharpur	232	00	04	75
	253	00	00	19
	100/252	00	07	97
	99/251	00	01	97
	101/254	00	14	75
	120/275	00	01	83
	119/274	00	04	75
	118/273	00	04	84
	117/272	00	09	83
	114/269	00	00	82
	106/261	00	18	30
	107/262	00	09	94
	108/263	00	02	46
	74/171	00	04	01
	76/173	00	00	16
	71/168	00	07	83
	70/167	00	11	49
	67/164	00	10	00
	56/153	00	12	44
	66/163	00	00	50
	55/152	00	13	08
	10/30	00	06	56
	8/28	00	02	11
	9/29	00	16	92
	184/344	00	09	46
	352	00	00	10
6) Naranpur	40/51	00	12	24
	39/50	00	06	78
	37/47	00	01	38

1	2	3	4	5
6) Naranpur (Contd)	36/46	00	13	07
	35/45	00	08	55
	33/43	00	03	73
	26/35	00	20	74
	22/31	00	20	83
	20/29	00	01	31
	21/30	00	05	52
	18/27	00	00	10
	17/26	00	13	25
	16/25	00	08	10
	15/24	00	09	67
	5/13	00	00	20
	6/14	00	12	97
	7/15	00	12	88
7) Ghantishila	17/23	00	18	72
	2/3	00	04	31
	3/4	00	07	39
	102/144	00	01	89
8) Matiapokhari	240	00	00	97
	245	00	04	96
	241	00	00	10
	244	00	02	92
	246	00	02	60
	401/500	00	00	10
	399/496	00	13	44
	398/494	00	03	40
	197/256	00	00	10
	495	00	13	34
	198/257	00	02	13
	204/263	00	00	10
	199/258	00	02	00
	200/259	00	02	76
	201/260	00	03	62
	485	00	03	02
	210/270	00	19	42
	215/276	00	00	10
	213/273	00	09	50
	214/274	00	02	06
	386/477	00	10	64
	384/475	00	08	68
	385/476	00	00	10
	382/473	00	07	85

1	2	3	4	5
8) Matiapokhari (Contd)	380/470	00	00	93
	379/469	00	08	20
	378/468	00	02	14
9) Sanadamodarpur	28/35	00	00	52
	26/33	00	03	10
	25/32	00	08	87
	24/31	00	02	78
	23/30	00	02	75
	22/29	00	24	99
	3/6	00	03	30
	5/8	00	08	89
	4/7	00	13	39
	6/9	00	06	66
	11/14	00	00	48
10) Narendrapur	250/828	00	00	10
	831	00	01	55
	251/833	00	15	13
	252/834	00	13	09
	255/838	00	00	10
	253/836	00	02	23
	856	00	13	20
11) Ankulapadar	154/513	00	24	50
	163/525	00	01	10
	164/526	00	09	38
	166/528	00	09	58
	173/535	00	05	75
	172/534	00	11	76
	181/545	00	05	74
	182/546	00	03	14
	187/551	00	12	24
	189/553	00	05	85
	197/564	00	00	80
	120/443	00	03	46
	102/415	00	00	10
	103/416	00	00	14
	104/417	00	05	06
	119/442	00	00	10
	105/418	00	14	57
	112/425	00	07	51
	106/419	00	06	58
	108/421	00	16	75
	110/423	00	06	08

1	2	3	4	5
11) Ankulpadar (Contd)	109/422	00	00	10
	111/424	00	04	40
	58/365	00	06	95
	59/366	00	00	55
	60/367	00	00	33
	56/363	00	00	10
	66/373	00	08	93
	50/357	00	01	71
	52/359	00	27	11
	51/358	00	03	55
12) Jhadeswar	31/35	00	10	21
	30/34	00	01	24
	4/4	00	06	62
	5/5	00	06	00
	24/28	00	00	10
	6/6	00	05	79
	7/7	00	01	80
	8/9	00	12	05
13) Samal	24/64	00	04	41
	25/65	00	11	15
	23/63	00	02	78
	27/67	00	04	68
	28/68	00	09	78
	29/69	00	07	60
	21/60	00	00	10
	18/53	00	13	21
	16/51	00	54	23
	4/33	00	00	10
	5/35	00	09	40
	6/36	00	09	39
	10/44	00	11	07
	7/38	00	00	27
	8/40	00	22	56
14) Ramchandrapur	166	00	00	48
	165	00	01	16
	62/157	00	10	88
	60/151	00	04	42
	59/150	00	07	56
	56/146	00	02	63
	57/147	00	11	22
	22/93	00	00	74
	90	00	02	14

1	2	3	4	5
14) Ramchandrapur (Contd)	91	00	04	30
	84	00	19	69
	87	00	00	21
	83	00	09	00
	20/64	00	41	09
	23	00	05	63
	34	00	00	29
	13	00	10	31
15) Thekuapali	5/6	00	04	50
	9/10	00	03	37
	8/9	00	06	23
	7/8	00	02	08
	10/11	00	09	16
	11/12	00	01	47
	13/16	00	00	54
	17/28	00	09	56
	18/29	00	13	80
	20/31	00	10	52
	24/36	00	08	88
	16/27	00	12	01
	27/39	00	11	80
	28/40	00	00	73
	26/38	00	00	45
	25/37	00	07	88
	35/47	00	16	19
	48	00	00	34
	36/49	00	11	43
	56/83	00	01	95
	41/55	00	00	10
	39/53	00	05	24
	47/72	00	00	24
	51/76	00	10	55
	53/78	00	04	47
	49/74	00	00	10
	50/75	00	15	63
16) Bhatapara	1570	00	17	49
	1291	00	04	33
	1289	00	09	50
	1286	00	02	26
	1287	00	00	93
	1254	00	00	54
	1253	00	00	18

1	2	3	4	5
16) Bhatapara (Contd)	1134	00	22	88
	1137	00	10	57
	1138	00	19	76
	1110	00	00	46
	1108	00	06	11
	3114	00	03	01
	3112	00	06	73
	3126	00	13	40
	3101	00	00	36
	3130	00	17	63
	3132	00	05	03
	3131	00	12	70
	3137	00	03	48
	3145	00	04	67
	3144	00	09	21
	3138	00	00	10
	3143	00	08	98
	3143/3535	00	02	67
	3141	00	00	27
	3142	00	06	40
	3225	00	00	29
	3238	00	29	30
	3259	00	19	48
	3282	00	16	02
	3298	00	03	57
	3315	00	06	80
	3297	00	03	29
	3329	00	11	55
	1920	00	00	10
	1919	00	01	45
	3351	00	00	47
	1907	00	08	19
	3352	00	03	60
	1905	00	00	89
	1908	00	01	63
	1903	00	00	10
	1884	00	03	85
	1886	00	14	00
	1876	00	00	30
	1875	00	01	04
	1874	00	04	58
	1872	00	04	94

1	2	3	4	5
16) Bhatnpara (Contd)	1871	00	07	44
	1869	00	00	70
	1865	00	12	95
	1861	00	07	84
	1857	00	25	47
	1864	00	00	10
	1662	00	11	50
	1667	00	00	83
	1661	00	06	51
	1653	00	05	98
	1651	00	00	26
	1652	00	08	11
	1612	00	01	94
	1623	00	03	00
	1624	00	00	47
	1622	00	01	41
	1610	00	00	79
	1584	00	13	37
	1576	00	00	10
	1575	00	00	35
	1570/3528	00	05	21
	1570/3529	00	00	56
17) Arjunpur	84	00	00	91
	88	00	07	95
	90	00	10	73
18) Harkhai	206	00	16	36
	207	00	11	47
	208	00	00	10
	201	00	07	69
	209	00	07	76
	210	00	03	10
	211	00	03	51
	213	00	06	72
	175	00	04	88
	172	00	10	13
	171	00	00	10
	174	00	00	26
	154	00	04	16
	156	00	08	47
	158	00	00	23
	157	00	06	79
	148	00	00	10
	151	00	05	04
	150	00	04	68
	149	00	08	91
	135	00	03	84
	134	00	04	62
	133	00	02	64
	122	00	00	55
	121	00	15	02
	120	00	01	58
	118	00	03	52
	117	00	03	00

	2	3	4	5
19) Kulei	755	00	50	42
	826	00	07	13
	828	00	05	41
	829	00	03	63
	832	00	00	52
	842/1064	00	14	05
	842/1043	00	21	16
	861	00	00	73
	862	00	03	86
	886	00	05	54
	863	00	03	59
	864	00	01	01
	866	00	01	72
	865	00	05	65
	885	00	00	14
	869	00	01	59
	868	00	05	61
	867	00	00	10
	872	00	15	35
	873	00	04	12
	717	00	08	02
	650	00	20	58
	700	00	00	10
	619	00	16	95
	641	00	14	86

F.No. L-14014/60/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2726.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिमूचना संख्या का.आ. 2427(अ) तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2010 द्वारा, उस अधिमूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलायंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- वायुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त गजपत्र अधिमूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 04 मार्च, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध कर दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, गक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिमूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विप्लवों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलीजिस्ट्रिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : खलीकोट	जिला : गंजम	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं./सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अधीनस्थ करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एकर	रिस्टर
1	2	3	4	5
1) बरसार	1289	00	15	21
	1285	00	13	93
	1286	00	09	48
	1288	00	00	94
	1264	00	15	96
	1260	00	09	40
	1343	00	00	90
	1356	00	02	61
	1355	00	04	71
	1357	00	06	28
	1358	00	05	35
	1365	00	00	86
	1374	00	09	58
	1375	00	06	29
	1373	00	20	82
	1387	00	05	67
	1386	00	00	10
	1388	00	10	24
	1394	00	06	72
	1393	00	05	19
	1392	00	05	96
	1427	00	08	99
	1448	00	10	31
	1461	00	06	23
	1531	00	07	63
	1536	00	07	02
	1538	00	00	32
	1054	00	02	36
	1053	00	00	27
	1058	00	15	03
	1061	00	09	84
	1049	00	00	10
	1064	00	00	93
	1042	00	16	09
	1044	00	02	25
	1035	00	11	86
	1039	00	00	43

1	2	3	4	5
1) बरसात (निरंतर)	1036	00	19	49
	1007	00	10	59
	1005	00	04	07
	1004	00	00	65
	1003	00	05	75
	1001	00	02	39
	1000	00	04	58
	999	00	03	68
	996	00	00	67
2) चिकीली	69	00	04	90
	70	00	04	12
	71	00	07	21
	66	00	08	00
	65	00	00	90
	80	00	01	56
	90	00	02	93
	88	00	00	24
	89	00	04	77
	32	00	00	82
	31	00	05	90
	30	00	06	35
	26	00	07	11
	19	00	08	60
	18	00	00	10
	17	00	05	29
	10	00	08	69
	6	00	00	27
	141	00	01	90
	154	00	08	28
	155	00	06	10
	157	00	06	71
	159	00	05	90
3) तलापाडा	3914	00	11	55
	3913	00	01	63
	3912	00	05	52
	3915	00	06	26
	3910	00	05	15
	3916	00	04	76
	3909	00	12	18
	3918	00	00	20
	3919	00	00	10
	3920	00	06	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) तलापाडा (निरंतर)	3923	00	06	36
	3922	00	04	11
	3924	00	11	17
	2781	00	08	45
	2780	00	17	19
	2778	00	09	19
	2779	00	15	09
	2526	00	02	37
	2511	00	04	71
	2507	00	04	78
	2508	00	00	17
	2510	00	08	83
	2503	00	16	17
	2504	00	00	10
	2499	00	00	10
	1211/3935	00	09	91
	1204	00	13	47
	1160	00	07	60
	980	00	21	60
	981	00	24	04
	988	00	29	09
	989	00	01	75
	991	00	02	00
	990	00	23	68
	1004	00	05	37
	1013	00	00	30
	1005	00	12	00
	1007	00	03	36
	1008	00	16	96
	1009	00	00	10
	941	00	02	99
	940	00	02	65
	939	00	02	51
	937	00	01	17
	929	00	04	82
	928	00	01	13
	930	00	04	43
	934	00	01	14
	932	00	01	06
	931	00	03	89
	927	00	00	79
	915	00	14	52

1	2	3	4	5
3) तलापडा (निरंतर)	916	00	00	10
	911	00	00	10
	910	00	10	48
	909	00	12	24
	908	00	00	22
	557	00	07	01
	614	00	07	61
	615	00	20	59
	700	00	01	46
	703	00	09	84
	704	00	09	10
	706	00	08	92
	710	00	07	41
	715	00	06	85
	711	00	00	24
	718	00	15	65
	719	00	00	38
4) गोपापुर	42	00	12	20
	41	00	18	57
	40	00	14	15
	61	00	00	15
	32	00	05	51
	38	00	03	36
	37	00	02	02
	36	00	00	50
5) कर्लीजीपल्ली	1415	00	01	00
	1406	00	05	75
	1405	00	06	94
	1373	00	09	45
	1374	00	04	04
	1372	00	12	06
6) कालाखुन्नाकर	1523	00	03	80
	1524	00	02	90
	1525	00	03	20
	1520	00	01	96
	1527	00	04	73
	1528	00	06	27
	1540	00	01	17
	1539	00	13	38
	1554	00	10	21
	1537	00	21	28
	1544	00	05	01

1	2	3	4	5
6) कालाखुन्दाबंजर (निरंतर)	638	00	05	84
	639	00	11	71
	640	00	07	83
	595	00	09	57
	589	00	17	65
	568	00	18	70
	572	00	00	19
	573	00	10	93
	582	00	03	76
	581	00	05	44
	574	00	00	48
	575	00	16	83
	576	00	01	56
	537	00	03	20
	536	00	00	21
	538	00	02	40
	539	00	02	18
	540	00	02	34
	541	00	01	95
	533	00	02	24
	542	00	07	55
	532	00	01	40
7) मथुरा	3049	00	00	10
	3060	00	07	37
	3061	00	06	01
	3059	00	05	67
	3063	00	03	98
	3062	00	03	67
	3032	00	02	32
	3031	00	04	05
	3030	00	02	28
	3028	00	02	25
	3018	00	00	36
	3019	00	01	46
	3021	00	02	59
	3022	00	00	62
	2938	00	03	95
	2931	00	00	14
	2932	00	00	80
	2937	00	02	51
	2939	00	00	90
	2940	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
7) मथुरा (निरंतर)	2933	00	01	38
	2934	00	01	87
	2941	00	00	10
	2916	00	05	81
	2891	00	02	72
	2892	00	09	44
	43	00	05	88
	40	00	00	52
	41	00	00	92
	32	00	03	46
	31	00	00	56
	16	00	00	10
	15	00	05	79
8) घडका	1408	00	01	67
	1409	00	05	22
	1410	00	08	34
	1411	00	04	07
	1412	00	00	31
	721	00	02	71
	724	00	06	67
	722	00	09	27
	716	00	02	88
	715	00	06	82
	714	00	15	40
	688	00	08	84
	687	00	00	19
	686	00	08	41
	685	00	13	03
	691	00	00	38
	684	00	00	10
	680	00	00	10
9) नुतनब्रह्मापुर	941	00	06	23
	940	00	00	10
	970	00	10	39
	991	00	00	15
	990	00	01	06
	989	00	02	17
	1001	00	00	10
	988	00	04	81
	987	00	05	57
	971	00	16	00
	985	00	09	17

1	2	3	4	5
9) मुत्तनब्रह्मापुर (निरंतर)	986	00	03	63
	1002	00	01	33
	1003	00	04	35
	1004	00	04	49
	1010	00	00	29
	1009	00	01	81
	1005	00	60	70
	1006	00	07	25
	1008	00	03	81
	1007	00	02	70
	1029	00	00	39
	1183	00	01	45
	874	00	00	10
	873	00	21	01
	869	00	08	25
	871	00	03	97
	870	00	00	96
	846	00	00	10
	847	00	00	89
	848	00	01	68
	851	00	00	50
	852	00	03	26
	853	00	04	67
	864	00	00	17
	861	00	00	37
	863	00	04	20
	219	00	00	10
	220	00	06	25
	228	00	02	65
	229	00	03	53
	230	00	00	17
	234	00	00	85
	235	00	05	36
	236	00	04	92
	208	00	02	27
	207	00	07	78
	243	00	00	53
	244	00	02	19
	245	00	00	13
	249	00	02	59
	248	00	00	16
	250	00	01	22

1	2	3	4	5
9) मुलनब्रह्मापुर (निगंतर)	252	00	02	93
	253	00	05	43
	260	00	03	86
	258	00	01	63
	254	00	05	09
	411	00	06	39
	414	00	11	97
	413	00	00	63
	449	00	09	71
	448	00	11	67
	447	00	01	77
	446	00	06	86
	444	00	01	26
	445	00	03	93
	436	00	02	28
	441	00	01	71
	442	00	02	93
	437	00	00	89
	440	00	01	84
	438	00	00	70
	439	00	03	91
	579	00	03	88
	580	00	04	33
10) वसंतबाना	700	00	07	41
	702	00	05	06
	703	00	04	97
	704	00	04	28
	705	00	03	33
	670	00	00	40
	669	00	10	76
	668	00	01	96
	661	00	05	80
	660	00	05	43
	504	00	10	33
	506	00	05	48
	514	00	05	51
	305	00	02	53
	308	00	02	64
	321	00	00	10
	320	00	01	40
	304	00	00	90
	309	00	06	88

1	2	3	4	5
10) वसंतबाना (निरंतर)	310	00	03	42
	311	00	00	46
	249	00	03	56
	248	00	04	23
	247	00	04	18
	253	00	01	15
	246	00	08	30
	245	00	01	51
	240	00	02	67
	255	00	03	25
	118	00	02	63
	122	00	05	25
	123	00	01	85
	119	00	00	59
	121	00	10	84
	120	00	02	40
	124	00	00	10
11) बीरीबलीया	3040	00	10	02
	3042	00	00	10
	3049	00	06	33
	3050	00	21	90
	3103	00	01	09
	3104	00	11	22
	3091	00	01	19
	3092	00	03	62
	3093	00	01	31
	3098	00	04	61
	3099	00	00	49
12) पीहनीया	900	00	02	31
	879	00	03	07
	878	00	00	60
	871	00	05	44
	860	00	12	90
	807	00	07	77
	848	00	14	33
	846	00	04	14
	753	00	35	79
	808	00	04	16
	809	00	05	05
	706	00	08	51
	698	00	03	47
	701	00	05	71

1	2	3	4	5
12) पीहनीया (निरंतर)	702	00	02	04
	700	00	05	42
	699	00	02	52
	690	00	03	85
	697	00	03	38
	696	00	03	57
	695	00	02	70
	694	00	01	97
	691	00	00	10
	693	00	01	41
	692	00	00	26
	447	00	02	26
	444	00	04	82
	445	00	04	92
	446	00	01	79
	426	00	07	33
	425	00	01	40
	421	00	00	17
	427	00	02	11
	428	00	01	09
	429	00	00	59
13) केंचुआ पाडा	1245	00	00	84
	1119	00	02	70
	1117	00	09	85
	1116	00	08	01
	1154	00	03	14
	1152	00	09	94
	1153	00	02	32
	1159	00	02	49
	889	00	09	77
	880	00	16	08
	824	00	08	54
	825	00	02	90
	828	00	06	58
	831	00	00	10
	820	00	04	16
	674	00	07	42
	675	00	00	76
	686	00	08	17
	687	00	02	76
	689	00	11	10
	690	00	13	91

1	2	3	4	5
13) केंचुआ पाड़ा (निरंतर)	642	00	09	93
	691	00	03	88
	636	00	04	01
	637	00	02	19
	635	00	02	93
	638	00	02	33
	629	00	02	76
	628	00	04	27

[फा सं. एल-14014/58/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2011

S. O. 2726.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2427(E) dated 27th September, 2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 04th March, 2011;

And whereas, no objection(s) were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Khalikota		District:Ganjam		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Barsar	1289	00	15	21	
	1285	00	13	93	
	1286	00	07	48	
	1288	00	00	94	
	1264	00	15	96	
	1260	00	09	40	
	1343	00	00	90	
	1356	00	02	61	
	1355	00	04	71	
	1357	00	06	28	
	1358	00	05	35	
	1365	00	00	86	
	1374	00	09	58	
	1375	00	06	29	
	1373	00	20	82	
	1387	00	05	67	
	1386	00	00	10	
	1388	00	10	24	
	1394	00	06	72	
	1393	00	05	19	
	1392	00	05	96	
	1427	00	08	99	
	1448	00	10	31	
	1461	00	06	23	
	1531	00	07	63	
	1536	00	07	02	
	1538	00	00	32	
	1054	00	02	36	
	1053	00	00	27	
	1058	00	15	03	
	1061	00	09	84	
	1049	00	00	10	
	1064	00	00	93	
	1042	00	16	09	
	1044	00	02	25	
	1035	00	11	86	
	1039	00	00	43	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Barsar (Contd)	1036	00	19	49
	1007	00	10	59
	1005	00	04	07
	1004	00	00	65
	1003	00	05	75
	1001	00	02	39
	1000	00	04	58
	999	00	03	68
	996	00	00	67
2) Chikili	69	00	04	90
	70	00	04	12
	71	00	07	21
	66	00	08	00
	65	00	00	90
	80	00	01	56
	90	00	02	93
	88	00	00	24
	89	00	04	77
	32	00	00	82
	31	00	05	90
	30	00	06	35
	26	00	07	11
	19	00	08	60
	18	00	00	10
	17	00	05	29
	10	00	08	69
	6	00	00	27
	141	00	01	90
	154	00	08	28
	155	00	06	10
	157	00	06	71
	159	00	05	90
3) Talapada	3914	00	11	55
	3913	00	01	63
	3912	00	05	52
	3915	00	06	26
	3910	00	05	15
	3916	00	04	76
	3909	00	12	18
	3918	00	00	20
	3910	00	00	10
	3920	00	06	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) Talapada (Contd)	3923	00	06	36
	3922	00	04	11
	3924	00	11	17
	2781	00	08	45
	2780	00	17	19
	2778	00	09	19
	2779	00	15	09
	2526	00	02	37
	2511	00	04	71
	2507	00	04	78
	2508	00	00	17
	2510	00	08	83
	2503	00	16	17
	2504	00	00	10
	2499	00	00	10
	1211/3935	00	09	91
	1204	00	13	47
	1160	00	07	60
	980	00	21	60
	981	00	24	04
	988	00	29	09
	989	00	01	75
	991	00	02	00
	990	00	23	68
	1004	00	05	37
	1013	00	00	30
	1005	00	12	00
	1007	00	03	36
	1008	00	16	96
	1009	00	00	10
	941	00	02	99
	940	00	02	65
	939	00	02	51
	937	00	01	17
	929	00	04	82
	928	00	01	13
	930	00	04	43
	934	00	01	14
	932	00	01	06
	931	00	03	89
	927	00	00	79
	915	00	14	52

1	2	3	4	5
3) Talapada (Contd)	916	00	00	10
	911	00	00	10
	910	00	10	48
	909	00	12	24
	908	00	00	22
	557	00	07	01
	614	00	07	61
	615	00	20	59
	700	00	01	46
	703	00	09	84
	704	00	09	10
	706	00	08	92
	710	00	07	41
	715	00	06	85
	711	00	00	24
	718	00	15	65
	719	00	00	38
4) Gopapur	42	00	12	20
	41	00	18	57
	40	00	14	15
	61	00	00	15
	32	00	05	51
	38	00	03	36
	37	00	02	02
	36	00	00	50
5) Kalinjipalli	1415	00	01	00
	1406	00	05	75
	1405	00	06	94
	1373	00	09	45
	1374	00	04	04
	1372	00	12	06
6) Kalakhuntabanjar	1523	00	03	80
	1524	00	02	90
	1525	00	03	20
	1520	00	01	96
	1527	00	04	73
	1528	00	06	27
	1540	00	01	17
	1539	00	13	38
	1554	00	10	21
	1537	00	21	28
	644	00	05	01

1	2	3	4	5
6) Kalakhuntabanjar (Contd)	638	00	05	84
	639	00	11	71
	640	00	07	83
	595	00	09	57
	589	00	17	65
	568	00	18	70
	572	00	00	19
	573	00	10	93
	582	00	03	76
	581	00	05	44
	574	00	00	48
	575	00	16	83
	576	00	01	56
	537	00	03	20
	536	00	00	21
	538	00	02	40
	539	00	02	18
	540	00	02	34
	541	00	01	95
	533	00	02	24
	542	00	07	55
	532	00	01	40
7) Mathura	3049	00	00	10
	3060	00	07	37
	3061	00	06	01
	3059	00	05	67
	3063	00	03	98
	3062	00	03	67
	3032	00	02	32
	3031	00	04	05
	3030	00	02	28
	3028	00	02	25
	3018	00	00	36
	3019	00	01	46
	3021	00	02	59
	3022	00	00	62
	2938	00	03	95
	2931	00	00	14
	2932	00	00	80
	2937	00	02	51
	2939	00	00	90
	2940	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
7) Mathura (Contd)	2933	00	01	38
	2934	00	01	87
	2941	00	00	10
	2916	00	05	81
	2891	00	02	72
	2892	00	09	44
	43	00	05	88
	40	00	00	52
	41	00	00	92
	32	00	03	46
	31	00	00	56
	16	00	00	10
	15	00	05	79
8) Ghadaka	1408	00	01	67
	1409	00	05	22
	1410	00	08	34
	1411	00	04	07
	1412	00	00	31
	721	00	02	71
	724	00	06	67
	722	00	09	27
	716	00	02	88
	715	00	06	82
	714	00	15	40
	688	00	08	84
	687	00	00	19
	686	00	08	41
	685	00	13	03
	691	00	00	38
	684	00	00	10
	680	00	00	10
9) Nutanbrahmapur	941	00	06	23
	940	00	00	10
	970	00	10	39
	991	00	00	15
	990	00	01	06
	989	00	02	17
	1001	00	00	10
	988	00	04	81
	987	00	05	57
	971	00	16	00
	985	00	09	17

1	2	3	4	5
9) Nutanbrahmapur (Contd)	986	00	03	63
	1002	00	01	33
	1003	00	04	35
	1004	00	04	49
	1010	00	00	29
	1009	00	01	81
	1005	00	60	70
	1006	00	07	25
	1008	00	03	81
	1007	00	02	70
	1029	00	00	39
	1183	00	01	45
	874	00	00	10
	873	00	21	01
	869	00	08	25
	871	00	03	97
	870	00	00	96
	846	00	00	10
	847	00	00	89
	848	00	01	68
	851	00	00	50
	852	00	03	26
	853	00	04	67
	864	00	00	17
	861	00	00	37
	863	00	04	20
	219	00	00	10
	220	00	06	25
	228	00	02	65
	229	00	03	53
	230	00	00	17
	234	00	00	85
	235	00	05	36
	236	00	04	92
	208	00	02	27
	207	00	07	78
	243	00	00	53
	244	00	02	19
	245	00	00	13
	249	00	02	59
	248	00	00	16
	250	00	01	22

1	2	3	4	5
9) Nutanbrahmapur (Contd)	252	00	02	93
	253	00	05	43
	260	00	03	86
	258	00	01	63
	254	00	05	09
	411	00	06	39
	414	00	11	97
	413	00	00	63
	449	00	09	71
	448	00	11	67
	447	00	01	77
	446	00	06	86
	444	00	01	26
	445	00	03	93
	436	00	02	28
	441	00	01	71
	442	00	02	93
	437	00	00	89
	440	00	01	84
	438	00	00	70
	439	00	03	91
	579	00	03	88
	580	00	04	33
10) Basantabana	700	00	07	41
	702	00	05	06
	703	00	04	97
	704	00	04	28
	705	00	03	33
	670	00	00	40
	669	00	10	76
	668	00	01	96
	661	00	05	80
	660	00	05	43
	504	00	10	33
	506	00	05	48
	514	00	05	51
	305	00	02	53
	308	00	02	64
	321	00	00	10
	320	00	01	40
	304	00	00	90
	309	00	06	88

	1	2	3	4	5
10) Basantabana (Contd)	310		00	03	42
	311		00	00	46
	249		00	03	56
	248		00	04	23
	247		00	04	18
	253		00	01	15
	246		00	08	30
	245		00	01	51
	240		00	02	67
	255		00	03	25
	118		00	02	63
	122		00	05	25
	123		00	01	85
	119		00	00	59
	121		00	10	84
	120		00	02	40
	124		00	00	10
11) Biribatia	3040		00	10	02
	3042		00	00	10
	3049		00	06	33
	3050		00	21	90
	3103		00	01	09
	3104		00	11	22
	3091		00	01	19
	3092		00	03	62
	3093		00	01	31
	3098		00	04	61
	3099		00	00	49
12) Pihania	900		00	02	31
	879		00	03	07
	878		00	00	60
	871		00	05	44
	860		00	12	90
	807		00	07	77
	848		00	14	33
	846		00	04	14
	753		00	35	79
	808		00	04	16
	809		00	05	05
	706		00	08	51
	698		00	03	47
	701		00	05	71

1	2	3	4	5
12) Pithania (Contd)	702	00	02	04
	700	00	05	42
	699	00	02	52
	690	00	03	85
	697	00	03	38
	696	00	03	57
	695	00	02	70
	694	00	01	97
	691	00	00	10
	693	00	01	41
	692	00	00	26
	447	00	02	26
	444	00	04	82
	445	00	04	92
	446	00	01	79
	426	00	07	33
	425	00	01	40
	421	00	00	17
	427	00	02	11
	428	00	01	09
	429	00	00	59
13) Kenchua Pada	1245	00	00	84
	1119	00	02	70
	1117	00	09	85
	1116	00	08	01
	1154	00	03	14
	1152	00	09	94
	1153	00	02	32
	1159	00	02	49
	889	00	09	77
	880	00	16	08
	824	00	08	54
	825	00	02	90
	828	00	06	58
	831	00	00	10
	820	00	04	16
	674	00	07	42
	675	00	00	76
	686	00	08	17
	687	00	02	76
	689	00	11	10
	690	00	13	91

1	2	3	4	5
13) Kenchua Pada (Contd)	642	00	09	93
	691	00	03	88
	636	00	04	01
	637	00	02	19
	635	00	02	93
	638	00	02	33
	629	00	02	76
	628	00	04	27

F. No L-14014/58/2011-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2727.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2454, तारीख 30-09-2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतुनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-बंगलौर-अहमदाबाद पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 11 जून, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध कर दी गई थी ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के वजाए, सभी विल्लिंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : तीप्पूर	जिला : तुमकूर	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर
1	2	3	4	5

1) बोचीहल्ली	31/1	00	07	66
	30/2	00	22	32
	30/1	00	20	88
	29	01	41	72
	26	00	01	64

तालुक : तुमकूर	जिला : तुमकूर	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
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1) गोल्लहल्ली	56	00	82	20
	55	00	30	43
	54	00	18	46
	52/1	00	00	37
	53	00	11	15
	15/2	00	42	54
	15/1	00	00	55
	36/13	00	06	22
	16/3	00	28	23
	16/4	00	13	57
	16/2	00	18	54
	16/1	00	10	12
	17/2	00	05	06
	20/5	00	04	51
	20/8	00	03	45
	20/6	00	03	79
	20/7	00	14	97
	26/1	00	15	17
	26/2	00	24	80
	26/3	00	01	36
	25	00	16	30
	सर्वे नं 25 और गाँव सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	24	50
	सर्वे नं 24 और गाँव सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	02	50
	24	00	00	11

New Delhi, the 28th September, 2011

S. O. 2727.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2454, dated. 30-09-2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in TamilNadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 11th June, 2011;

And whereas, no objection has been received from the public to the laying of the pipeline.;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Tiptur		District: Tumkur		State: Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Bochihalli	31/1	00	07	66	
	30/2	00	22	32	
	30/1	00	20	88	
	29	01	41	72	
	26	00	01	64	

1	2	3	4	5
Taluk: Tumkur	District: Tumkur	State: Karnataka		
1) Gollahalli	56	00	82	20
	55	00	30	43
	54	00	18	46
	52/1	00	00	37
	53	00	11	15
	15/2	00	42	54
	15/1	00	00	55
	36/13	00	06	22
	16/3	00	28	23
	16/4	00	13	57
	16/2	00	18	54
	16/1	00	10	12
	17/2	00	05	06
	20/5	00	04	51
	20/8	00	03	45
	20/6	00	03	79
	20/7	00	14	97
	26/1	00	15	17
	26/2	00	24	80
	26/3	00	01	36
	25	00	16	30
	Nala between Sy. No. 25 & Village Boundary	00	24	50
	Nala between Sy. No. 24 & Village Boundary	00	02	50
	24	00	00	11

F. No. L-14014/67/2010-G.P.]

K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2011

का. आ. 2728.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2424(अ) तारीख 30.09.2010 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-थैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिसिटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा थैन्नई-बंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियों जनता का तारीख 21 मई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, मर्भा विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिसिटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : श्रीनिवासपुर		जिला : कोलार		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं-	आर-ओ-यू-अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) कलिविसनहल्ली	47	00	43	42	
	49	00	03	78	
	134/1	00	02	99	
	75	00	14	46	
तालुक : सीडलघट्टा		जिला : चीकवल्लापुर		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
1) कुलमे होसूर	9	00	00	18	
	8	00	52	43	
	16	00	10	36	
	7	00	02	17	
	17	00	36	48	
	23	00	43	59	
	27	00	51	32	
	33	00	28	68	
	32	00	02	79	
	36	00	06	00	
	37	00	29	70	
	38	00	50	85	
2) बसवपन्ट	84	00	26	83	
	88	00	00	95	
	83	00	06	58	
	87	00	20	05	
	86	00	25	73	
	85	00	26	93	
	75	00	52	71	
	78	00	02	39	
	79	00	00	45	
	34	00	25	56	
तालुक : चीकवल्लापुर		जिला : चीकवल्लापुर		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
1) कूडवल्ली	सर्वे नं 36 और गाँव सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	07	20	
	37	00	00	33	
	36	00	17	09	
	40/6	00	18	93	
	40/4	00	01	88	

1	2	3	4	5
1) कुडुवली (निरंतर)	40/5	00	02	63
	41/1	00	02	80
	41/2	00	03	96
	42/2	00	24	41
	43	00	20	32
	सर्वे नं 43 और 45 के बीच में नाला	00	04	45
	45	00	46	46
	48	00	39	61
	161	00	23	56
	160	00	38	82
	164	00	55	22
	168	02	83	24
तालुक ६ नेलमंगल				
	जिला : वंगलुरु रुरल	राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) गोरगट्टा	82	00	03	13
	81	00	27	09
	80	00	31	98
	67	01	80	10
	65	00	83	98
	सर्वे नं 65 में नाला	00	04	77
2) चिक्कनपाय्ला	4	00	40	57
3) गिरियनपाय्ला	7	00	36	26
	8	00	63	55
	15/1 ए	00	32	34
	9	00	46	80
	10	00	07	67
	13/1	00	37	97
	सर्वे नं 10 और 13 के बीच में रोड	00	06	00
	14	00	11	47
4) कुंटवोम्मनहल्ली	8	00	02	00
	सर्वे नं 8 और गावँ सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	13	16
	9	00	28	81
	7/4	00	21	80
	सर्वे नं 7 और गावँ सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	04	71
	10/2	00	01	07
	सर्वे नं 10 और गावँ सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	03	24
	10/3	00	00	13
	सर्वे नं 12 और गावँ सीमा के बीच में नाला	00	00	26
	12/4	00	00	18
	12/5	00	00	67
5) हेगुन्दा	244	00	17	31
	सर्वे नं 244 और 243 के बीच में नाला	00	04	59
	243/3	00	08	03
	243/7	00	09	02
	243/4	00	08	54
	243/6	00	03	76

1	2	3	4	5
5) हेगुन्दा (निगतर)	243/5	00	10	84

[फा सं. एल. 14014/65/2010-जी.पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2011

S. O. 2728.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 2424(E), dated. 30-09-2010, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before ~~21st May~~ 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Srinivasapur		District: Kolar		State: Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Kattibisanahalli	47	00	43	42	
	49	00	03	78	
	134/1	00	02	99	
	75	00	14	46	

Taluk: Sidlaghatta		District: Chikballapur		State: Karnataka	
1) Kulame Hosur	9	00	00	18	
	8	00	52	43	
	16	00	10	36	
	7	00	02	17	
	17	00	36	48	
	23	00	43	59	
	27	00	51	32	
	33	00	28	68	
	32	00	02	79	
	36	00	06	00	
	37	00	29	70	
	38	00	50	85	
2) Basavapatna	84	00	26	83	
	88	00	00	95	
	83	00	06	58	
	87	00	20	05	
	86	00	25	73	
	85	00	26	93	
	75	00	52	71	
	78	00	02	39	
	79	00	00	45	
	34	00	25	56	

Taluk: Chikballapur		District: Chikballapur		State: Karnataka	
1) Kuduvatti	Nala between Village Boundary & Sy.No. 36	00	07	20	
	37	00	00	33	
	36	00	17	09	
	40/6	00	18	93	
	40/4	00	01	88	
	40/5	00	02	63	
	41/1	00	02	80	
	41/2	00	03	96	
	42/2	00	24	41	
	43	00	20	32	
	Nala between Sy.No. 43 & 45	00	04	45	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Kuduvatti (Contd)	45	00	46	46
	48	00	39	61
	161	00	23	56
	160	00	38	82
	164	00	55	22
	168	02	83	24
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Taluk:Nelamangala	District:Bangalore Rural	State:Karnataka		
1) Goragatta	82	00	03	13
	81	00	27	09
	80	00	31	98
	67	01	80	10
	65	00	83	98
	Nala in Sy.No. 65	00	04	77
2) Chikkanapalya	4	00	40	57
3) Giriyanapalya	7	00	36	26
	8	00	63	55
	15/1A	00	32	34
	9	00	46	80
	10	00	07	67
	13/1	00	37	97
	Road between Sy.No. 10 & 13	00	06	00
	14	00	11	47
4) Kuntbommanahalli	8	00	02	00
	Nala between Sy.No. 8 & Village Boundary	00	13	16
	9	00	28	81
	7/4	00	21	80
	Nala between Sy.No. 7 & Village Boundary	00	04	71
	10/2	00	01	07
	Nala between Sy.No. 10 & Village Boundary	00	03	24
	10/3	00	00	13
	Nala between Sy.No. 12 & Village Boundary	00	00	26
	12/4	00	00	18
	12/5	00	00	67
5) Heggunda	244	00	17	31
	Cart Track between Sy.No. 244 & 243	00	04	59
	243/3	00	08	03
	243/7	00	09	02
	243/4	00	08	54
	243/6	00	03	76
	243/5	00	10	84

F. No. L-14014/65/2010-G.P.]
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2729.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, इन्दौर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 134/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-15012/5/91-आईआर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 29th August, 2011

S.O. 2729.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 134/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Employees State Insurance Corporation (Indore) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2011.

[No. L-15012/5/91-IR (M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

NO. CGIT/LC/R/134/93

PRESIDING OFFICER: Shri Mohd. Shakir Hasan

Shri Sanjay Agrawal,
S/o Shri B.M. Agrawal,
174/A, Sonagiri,
Bhopal

...Workman

Versus

The Regional Director,
Employees State Insurance Corporation,
5, New Parasias,
Indore

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 8th day of July 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-150-12/5/91-IR(Misc) dated 28-8-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management ESI Corporation, Indore in terminating the service of Shri Sanjay Agrawal, Peon w.e.f. 8-3-89 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the workman, in short is that he was appointed as peon on the vacant post in the organization of the management on 22-8-81 and worked continuously till 8-3-89 when he was terminated illegally without assigning any reason. His service was regularized w.e.f. 2-4-84 and had acquired the status of permanent employee. It is stated that no departmental enquiry was conducted, nor any opportunity was given before termination of his service, nor any chargesheet was issued as his termination was punitive in nature. It is stated that before termination the provision of Section 25-F and 25 N of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act, 1947) was also not complied. It is submitted that the termination order dated 8-3-89 be set aside and the workman be reinstated with back wages and all other benefits.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference case. The case of the management, inter alia, is that admittedly the workman was appointed as a peon on temporary and adhoc basis w.e.f. 22-8-81 and was regularized w.e.f. 2-4-84. It is stated that he was in the habit of unauthorized absence from duty without intimation or without prior permission to the authority and had not acquired the status of permanent employee. His service was terminated vide order dated 8-3-89 after giving him full opportunity to return on duty and to clarify his absence and it comes under the purview of misconduct within the meaning of Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules 1965, read with Employees' State Insurance Corporation (Staff and conditions of service) Regulation 1959. He was issued memo from Manager, Local office to return on duty within 4 days from the receipt of the memorandum and the same was received by him on 26-12-88. The workman did not report on duty till 2-1-1989 and the matter was reported to Regional Office. The Regional Office also issued final notice dated 24-1-89 but even then he did not inform the authority in spite of service of notice on 1-2-89. The conduct of the workman was sufficient proof that he had no interest to serve the corporation. The workman was under temporary employment and was governed under sub-rule 5(i) of the Central Service (temporary Service) Rules 1965 and there was no need to issue chargesheet. The termination was not amount to a penalty within the meaning of Regulation II (viii)(b) of the Employees' State Insurance corporation staff and conditions of Service Regulation 1959. One month pay of Rs. 1,181 in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation of Rs. 4,044 under the provision of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947 were paid to the workman and the same was received and accepted by him. It is submitted that the action of the management is legal and justified and the reference be accordingly answered.

4. On the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are framed-

I. Whether the action of the management in terminating the service of the workman w.e.f. 8-3-89 is justified?

II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

The workman Shri Sanjay Agrawal is examined himself in the case. He has come to support his case. He has admitted that he was appointed on adhoc basis and his service was regularized w.e.f. 2-4-84. He has also admitted that during 1986 to 1988 he was mostly on leave and he was not paid of his salary. He has also admitted that he was noticed for his absence which is Exhibit M/1 but he gave reply. The copy of the reply is not filed to establish that he had given any reply of his absence from duty. This fact appears to be not believable in absence of documentary evidence. He has also admitted that he got retrenchment compensation. This shows that the provision of Section 25-F of the Act was complied before termination from his service and he had accepted the same. He has not filed any document to show that he had responded the notice of the management. Admittedly his service was temporary and the management was justified in terminating his service on his continuous absence from duty in view of his service condition.

6. On the other hand, the management has adduced oral and documentary evidence in the case. The management witness Shri Satish Kumar Shrivastava is Manager of Local Office, New Subhash Nagar, Bhopal. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the workman was habitual absentee. He has specifically stated the period of his absence. This shows that he was habitual absentee without permission. He has further supported that he was noticed to join duty but he did not join nor replied the reason of his absence. His service was temporary and as such he was terminated under the provision of Rule 5(i) of C.C.S (Temporary service) Rules 1965. He has further stated that he was paid pay of one month in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation of Rs.4044. These facts have also admitted by the workman in his evidence. This shows that provision of the Act, 1947 was complied before terminating him from service. This is clear that the action of the management in terminating his service was justified. Accordingly this issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

7. Issue No. II

On the basis of the discussion made above, the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is accordingly answered.

8. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2730.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कांडला पोर्ट ट्रस्ट गांधीधाम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, अहमदाबाद को पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या नई 987/2004 पुरानी 66/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-37011/10/95-आईआर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th August, 2011

S.O. 2730.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. New 987/2004 Old No. 66/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Ahmedabad now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kandla Port Trust (Gandhidham) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2011.

[No. I-37011/10/95-IR (M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, AHMEDABAD

Present

Binay Kumar Sinha,
Presiding Officer,
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Ahmedabad, Dated 14-06-2011

Reference: CGITA of 987 of 2004 New

Reference: ITC. 66/1995 (Old)

1. The Chairman,
Kandla Port Trust,
A.O. Building, Gandhidham.
2. The President Administrative Body,
Kandla Dock Labour Board,
Shram Deep,
Kandla (Kutch)- 370210.First Party
And their workman through union

1. The President Kandla Port-Karmachari Sangh, TCX-S-94, Gandhidham (Kutch)-370201.
2. The President Transport and Dock-Workers Union, Mewawala Market, Kandla Port (Kutch)-370201. ...Second Party

For the first party ... Shri Anil Gogia, Advocate

For the second party (Union No. 1)- Shri Mohan Aswani,
President

Shri Babubhai
Mavani, Advocate

For the second party (Union No. 2)- Shri Manohar
Kotwal, General
Secretary

Shri Parag M. Vora,
Advocate

AWARD

An Industrial dispute was raised by workman through the two unions- Kandla Port Karmachari Sangh and Transport and Dock workers union against the employer in relation to the management of Kandla Dock Labour Board and on failure of Conciliation, the Conciliation Officer sent failure report resulting in sending this Reference for adjudication by the appropriate Govt. Ministry of Labour Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi, vide order No. L-37011/10/95-IR (Misc.) dated 9/14-11-1995 in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of section 10 of the ID Act, 1947. The dispute referred are as follows:-

SCHEDULE

Demand No.4. 6 & 7

"Whether the demand of Transport and Dock Workers Union, Gandhidham and Kandla Port Karmachari Sangh against the Kandla Dock Labour Board, that the following benefits should be given to the unregistered/NOC Workers.

- (I) Decasualization and absorption of Tally Clerks under Kandla Dock Labour Board.
- (II) Filing up the vacancies of Registered Pool Workers under Kandla Dock Labour Board from the NOC Workers pool of Kandla Stevedores Association Ltd.
- (III) Bringing the NOC Workers of Kandla Stevedores Association into Kandla Dock Labour Board Pool.

Is just valid and legal? If so, to what benefits the workmen are entitled for and what directions are necessary in the matter?"

(2) The unions through statement of claim put their demands fulfillment asserting that their demands are just and proper but the Management first party was not paying heed to fulfill the demands. So, the dispute was raised making prayer for the relief for the fulfillment as per schedule.

(3) The first party No.2 Dock Labour Board filed written statement at Ext. 8 that the demands as per schedule raised by the union are not proper and that NOC workers are not entitle to the same privileges as are available to members of the DLB gangs and that the persons employed by the KSA are employees engaged in the scheme. Further stand taken is that registration of workers costs a regular financial burden upon the Management whose principal concern should be to provide adequate work to them. And that since the requirement of regular workers on the Dock is quite uncertain and it is not able to provide work to those already registered, and in that circumstances, it cannot be compelled to the first party Management to register more workmen and does not possible or proper for the Board to go on registering workers because that would result in injustice to already registered workers who may get less work. So, the demand of 240 NOC workers, 18 winchmen and 7 clerks is improper and unjust and the same deserves to be rejected. The grounds given by the union in justification of their claim is improper and unjust and so the workman through union are not entitled to any of the relief claimed by in respect of (I) Tally Clerks (II) NOC Workers including winchmen and (III) clerks of KSA. So, the Reference is fit to be rejected.

(4) During the pendency of this Reference ITC No. 66/1995 and one more Reference vide ITC 68/1995 pending before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot pertaining to 240 NOC workers, 5 Booking Clerks and 2 Office Clerks. Kandla Dock Labour Board in presence of union representative and also in presence of Assistant Labour Commissioner (State) and other persons made discussion to the demand in the special meeting of 1998-2000 of KDLB held on 29-03-2000 and resolved that the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Kandla agrees to withdraw the claim pertaining to 29 Tally Clerks also. The Kandla Port Karmachari Sangh, Kandla reserves its right to continue their Reference pertaining to 29 Tally Clerks before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot. (II) the

240 NOC Workers, who have made the claims before Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot will be listed as unregistered workers with that KDLB under the provisions of Clause 40 (2) of the Scheme and from the date of their listing shall get time rate and piece rate wages for the days of actual booking in Dock Work at the rate payable to casual workers, 4 paid holidays in a calendar year and PLB/PLR as per Government orders. (III) The Registered Employer shall pay to the KDLB the general levy @ 55% and welfare levy @ 20% of time rate wages for these workers for the days of their actual booking for work from the date of their listing as unregistered workers under the scheme. (IV) No benefits financial or otherwise under the scheme shall be claimed by these 240 NOC workers against KDLB and other parties to the above mentioned two dispute for the period prior to their enlisting. (V) The Kandla Stevedores Association Ltd. Individual registered employers shall submit to KDLB a lists of 240 NOC Workers, which were engaged by them. (VI) All the 240 NOC workers shall submit documentary evidence pertaining to their date of birth, educational qualification, caste certificate Issued by the competent authority in case they belong to SC/ST/OBC category, a copy of employment registration card and shall have to undergo medical examination for evidence of fitness to work by the competent Medical Authority prescribed by the Board. (VII) The listing of 240 NOC workers as Unregistered Workers under Clause 40 (2) of the scheme shall be subject to compliance of the above mentioned conditions. It is further resolved to discontinue the system of issuance of NOC for engaging private workers by the Registered Employers from the date of listing of 240 workers as Unregistered workers under the scheme.

- (5) The second party upon passing of resolution by the KDLB, the General Secretary Transport and Dock Workers Union at Ext. 10 filed an application before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot on 2-04-2000 for withdrawing the demand so raised under this case and on this application an order was passed that the Union Transport and Dock Workers have filed this application for deleting its name from the Reference case. Thereafter, another union KPKS through its President filed withdrawal application on 29-04-2000 before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot also withdrawing from making

contest in this Reference, in view of the resolution passed by the KDLB. Again the President KPKS vide an application dated 03-7-2000 submitted before the Industrial Tribunal, Rajkot in connection with ITC No. 66/1995 (old) when it was pending-their filed an application permitting to withdraw from the-said ITC case since the KDLB in its meeting as have taken decision through resolution No. 759 and the demand of 240 NOC has been scheduled and so, now this union not willing to press for demand of 240 NOC. Thereafter before the Tribunal the Union do not wish to contest the demand of 240 NOC workers at this stage. Further the President KPKS vide authority letter dated 29-05-2000 drawn on the letter pad gave authority to its Unit Officer Ishwar Hemnani for filing this authority letter for purpose of withdrawing from contesting the Reference on ITC No. 66/1995.

- (6) On filing of the withdrawal application by both the union Transport and Dock Workers Union and KPKS in view of the aforesaid resolution of the KDLB, the second party union thereafter absented from appearing in the case due to the reason that since those unions have filed withdrawal application so, there is no need for their making appearances in the case. More so, in spite of such position that KDLB Union (first party) had accepted the main demand as to the 240 NOC workers and after nodding in support of such resolution, the union representatives filed withdrawal application in the Industrial Court, Rajkot, when this record under old Reference ITC 66/1995 was pending. But the Industrial Court did not pass any order/award towards disposal of this Reference case and the matter remained pending. Subsequently the record received on transfer to this Tribunal (CGIT-cum-Labour Court) and when lastly the record was put up in the Camp Court at Rajkot on 21-04-2011, it was pointed out by both the sides that there remains no disputes and the unions have already filed withdrawal application and so proper legal order is to be passed towards the final disposal of this pending Reference ITC No. 66/95 having with its new No. 987/2004 CGIT A.
- (7) Considering all the facts and circumstances mentioned above and also taking into consideration that there remains no dispute to be answered as per demands raised under the schedule sent for adjudication. Therefore

no dispute award is passed in this case that no Industrial dispute exists between the employer in relation to the Management of KDLB (first party) and their workman through unions (second party) in respect of the matters specified in the schedule.

Let copies of award be sent to the appropriate Government for the needful.

Date: 14-6-2011

Place: Ahmedabad

BINAY KUMAR SINHA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 2731.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ओ एन जी सी लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय न. 2, दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 85/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30011/1/2005-आईआर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th August, 2011

S.O. 2731.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 85/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 2, Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ONGC New Delhi and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2011.

[No. L-30011/1/2005-IR (M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI SATNAM SINGH,
PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
NO. II, KARKARDOOMA, DELHI

ID No. 85/2005

Dated: 27-5-2011

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Ajay Kumar, son of Shri Bhopal Singh,
R/o Village Dhindar, PO Dhindar Murad Nagar,
Distt. Ghaziabad, UP And others

.....Workman

Versus

The Chairman & Managing Director,
ONGC Ltd., Jeevan Bharti Building
Connaught Place, New Delhi- 110001

....Management

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-30011/1/2005-IR(M) dated 8-08-2005 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the industrial dispute raised by Delhi Multi Storied Building Congress against the management of ONGC, New Delhi for regularization of service by ONGC of Shri Ajay Kumar and 17 others (list attached) who were appointed by the contractors engaged by the ONGC justified? If so, to what relief the above said workmen are entitled ?”

Statement of claim was filed by the workmen in the year 2005. Written statement to the same was filed by the management. Thereafter, replication was filed by the workmen in March, 2007. Evidence of the workmen has not been recorded in this case so far. On the last date of hearing and two hearings prior to that none had appeared from the side of the workmen. The matter is quite old. It appears that the workmen are not interested in the outcome of this reference. In this situation, there is no way except to pass a no dispute award which is passed accordingly. The reference stands disposed of.

Dated: 27-05-2011

SATNAM SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2732.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 83/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/114/94-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

S.O. 2732.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 83/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of WCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/114/94-IR (C-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/83/94

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Chief General Secretary,
Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Panchayat,
PO Junnardeo,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

...Workman

Versus

Sub Area Manager,
Datla Sub Area,
Ghorawari Colliery of WCL,
Distt. Chhindwara (MP)

....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of August 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/114/94-IR(C-II) dated 24-6-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“ Whether the action of the management of General Manager, Ghorawari Colliery of WCL, Kanhan Area, Chhindwara is justified in terminating the services of Shri Ojha, S/o Mangal w.e.f. 13-7-92? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman was General Mazdoor for last 20 years. He was suffering from T.B. since 1991 and was under treatment in Company's hospital as well as outside. He informed the management on 5-3-91 and also sent medical certificates and the certificates of the Sarpanch. He went to resume his duty after becoming fit on 13-3-93 but he was served with dismissal order dated 13-7-92. It is stated that a departmental enquiry was held ex parte only on paper which was not just and proper. It is submitted that the dismissal order be set aside and the workman be reinstated with all back wages.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference case. The case of the management, inter alia, is that the workman was appointed on 1-5-1976 as a wagon loader. He was in the habit of absenting from duty without any permission or intimation to the management. He was issued warning letters time to time but there was no improvement in his performance despite given apology in writing. He was absent

continuously for one year since 1-1-92. He was, therefore, issued charge sheet on 7-2-92. His reply was found unsatisfactory and an Enquiry Officer Shri A.K.Singh Sr. Personnel Officer was appointed vide order dated 8-5-92. The Enquiry Officer served notice to the workman which was received by him. Even on receipt of the notice, the workman did not appear and thus the Enquiry Officer proceeded ex parte against the workman. After enquiry, he was found guilty of the charges and the enquiry report was submitted by the Enquiry Officer. The Disciplinary Officer considering the enquiry report and past service passed the order of dismissal dated 13-7-92. It is stated that in any case if the departmental enquiry is vitiated, the management be permitted to prove the misconduct on merit. It is submitted that the action of the management be held justified.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are framed for adjudication-

1. Whether the enquiry is just, proper and legal?
2. Whether the management is entitled to lead evidence before this Tribunal?
3. Whether the charges of misconduct are proved on the facts of the case?
4. Whether the punishment awarded is proper and legal?
5. Relief and costs.

5. Issue No.1 & 2:

These issues are taken up as preliminary issues and the then Tribunal after considering all materials on record held that the departmental enquiry was held vitiated vide order dated 12-4-1996. It is further directed that the management may prove misconduct. Thus both issues are already decided earlier.

6. Issue No. 3:

During the pendency of the reference, the workman died. His legal heirs were notice to appear in the case but they did not appear and therefore the reference is proceeded ex parte against the legal heirs on 7-3-2011.

7. To prove the misconduct, the management has adduced oral and documentary evidence. Shri Indrajit Singh is personnel Manager at Ghorawari Colliery. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the workman was habitual absentee without any permission. He has stated that the workman worked for 62 days in 1988, 6 days in 1988, 118 days in 1990 and no attendance in the year 1991 and 1992. He has proved the extract of attendance register which is marked as Exhibit-I. He has proved the Certificate Issued by the Senior Medical Officer which is marked as Exhibit-3. This is filed to show that he was never admitted in the hospital, nor any treatment was taken in the period from 1-1-91 to 7-2-92. He has further supported the case that the workman was absent without producing any application for leave

supported by Medical Certificate. He was given warning letter which is also proved and marked as Exhibit-5 and 7. He has also proved the copy of the bonus register of the year 1988 to 1992 which are marked as Exhibit 8 to 13. These are filed to show that his attendance was poor and in the year 1991 and 1992, there was no attendance. His evidence proves that the workman was absent without any leave application and medical certificate. He appears to have committed misconduct. There is no rebuttal to the evidence of the management. There is no reason to disbelieve this witness and the documents filed by the management. Another management witness is Shri Leeladhar Soni. He is Senior Clerk in the Colliery. He has also supported the case of the management. He has also stated that the workman remain absent from duty from 1-1-91 to 7-2-92 without permission and sanction of leave. His evidence is also unrebutted. Thus it is clear that the management has proved the charges of misconduct against the workman. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

8. Issue No. 4 & 5:

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that there is no need to interfere in the order of punishment awarded by the management against the workman. I find that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

9. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2733.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 86/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/357/92-आईआर (सी-II)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

S.O. 2733.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 86/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial

Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-9-2011.

[No. L-22012/357/92-IR (C-II)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/86/93

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI MOHO. SHAKIR HASAN

Chief Secretary,
RKKMS (INTUC),
Regional Store Branch,
PO Korea Colliery,
Distt. Surguja (MP)

...Workman

Versus

General Manager,
Chirimiri Area of SECL.,
PO West Chirimiri Colliery,
Distt. Surguja (MP)

....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 24th day of August, 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/357/92-IR(C-II) dated 3-3-93 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Chirimiri Area of SECL by superseding Shri T. Premanand, Stenographer vide order dated 20-9-84 is legal and justified. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that the workman Shri T. Premanand was appointed as a stenotypist on 1-4-1971 in the Pench Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Calcutta which was taken over by the Coal India Ltd. Later he was transferred to its subsidiary company, SECL and lastly was posted in Regional Store, Korea. It is stated that a written test/oral interview was held by the members of the Departmental Promotion Committee (in short DPC) on 10-5-1984 for, promotion to the post of Senior Steno/Personal Assistant in which nine stenographers participated. As a result four stenographers were promoted vide order dated 19/20-9-1984. Shri R. Jagannadhan and G.V.S.N. Murthy were Junior to the workman and had been promoted. The workman filed representation to review the recommendation of the DPC to the post of Sr. Steno/P.A. It is stated that after the lapse of one year the second

promotion order dated 16-8-1985 was passed promoting all the remaining four junior most stenographers. The workman was informed that due to adverse remark in his C.R. for the year 1982-83, his case could not be recommended by the DPC. It is stated that in violation of the C.R. Rules, the adverse remark was never communicated to the workman nor any opportunity was given to make an appeal against it. It is stated that adverse remark amounts to a penalty for misconduct under clause No. 27.1(a) of the Certified Standing Orders and no reasonable opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself. However he is presently designated as Senior Steno/P A. On these grounds, it is submitted that the action of the management was illegal and the management be directed to promote the workman to the post of Sr.Steno/Personal assistant w.e.f. 19-9-1984 with all consequential benefits.

3. The management appeared and filed Written Statement to contest the reference. The case of the management, inter alia, is that a DPC was constituted by the competent authority for promotion to the post of PA in the year 1984. The workman also appeared in the test but the DPC did not recommend the case of the workman for promotion. The promotion was based on good performance and recommendation of the DPC. It is stated that the confidential report of the workman was not worthy for considering his promotion and the reporting officer had reported that he was not fit for promotion. The workman was habituated to misuse the official status for Union activities by taking the office secret. Being his irreparable misconduct and question of integrity was doubtful, it was felt by the management not to communicate the finding in C.R. as provided in C.R. Rule. It is stated that subsequently he was promoted in his turn as Senior Steno/PA. It is submitted that the action of the management is justified and the reference be answered in favour of the management.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of both the parties, the following issues are framed for adjudication-

- I. Whether the action of the management by superseding the workman vide order dated 20-9-84 is legal and justified?
- II. To what relief the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I

To prove the case, the workman has adduced oral evidence. He has filed the photocopies of the documents and the management has also filed similar type of photocopies of the document. The workman Shri T. Premanand has supported his case in examination in chief. He has stated that presently he is working as senior Steno/P A but he has not disclosed the date as to when he was promoted on the post. He has further stated that vide order 19/20-9-1984 the stenographers were promoted and Shri J. Nagannathan and G.V.S. Murthy were junior to him.

He has stated that at the time of second promotion order, he was informed vide letter dated 16-9-1985 that due to adverse remarks in the C.R. for the year 1982-83, the DPC had not recommended his case for promotion. In cross-examination, he has denied that he had knowledge of his adverse remark in the year 1985. He has contradicted his own evidence as admittedly the letter dated 16-9-1985 was communicated to him. He has also admitted that in the year 1995, he had been promoted to the post of Senior P. A. This shows that subsequently he was given two promotion on improving his conduct. His evidence further shows that he was not promoted in the year 1984 on account of his adverse remark in the C.R. of the year 1982-83.

6. The workman has filed the photocopy of the part of the Certified Standing Order to show clause 10.0 that there is provision for communication of adverse C.R. The management has also filed the same copy and the office memo which shows the provision of the standing order. Para-2 of the office memo dated 3-7-90 (paper 21/3) reads as follows :-

"Adverse remarks if any should be communicated to the employee concerned well in time provided, however, that where the defects are irremediable nature, such defects need not be communicated."

Thus it is clear that the defects of irremediable nature need not be communicated. Admittedly he was participating in the Union activities actively.

7. On the other hand, the management has also adduced evidence in the case. The management witness Shri Ashok Sahu is Dy. Chief Personnel manager in Chirimiri Area. He has not been cross-examined by the Union/workman and the right to cross-examine this witness was closed vide order dated 5-11-08. He has supported the case of the management. He has stated that the Controlling Officer of the workman has recorded his C.R. as follows :-

"He is not fit for promotion to Sr. Steno. He is not a man of confidence and leakage of official information for various activities shall be a constant nuisance."

He has further stated in his evidence that there is a clear cut guideline that the defects of irremediable in nature need not be communicated. His evidence is un rebutted. There is no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the management witness. His evidence and the provision in the C.R. Rule clearly show that the management was within the provision for not communicating the adverse C.R. in case of irremediable defects. His evidence further shows that subsequently he was promoted. Thus I find that the action of the management was justified. This issue is decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

8. Issue No. II

Considering the discussion made above, it is clear that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Accordingly the reference is answered.

9. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 2 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2734.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जेट एयर इण्डिया लिमिटेड, सहारा इण्डिया कॉमर्शियल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 67/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2.9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/35/2009-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

S.O. 2734.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 67/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Jet Airways (India) Limited, Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-9-2011.

[No. L-11012/35/2009-IR (C-I)]

D. S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Tuesday, the 30th August, 2011

Present : A.N. JANARDANAN Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No.67/2009

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of M/s. Jet Airways (India) Limited, Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. and Others and Sahara Airlines Ltd. and their Workman)

BETWEEN

Sri V. Velu

... 1st Party/Petitioner

Vs.

1. M/s. Sahara Airlines Limited
L-70/329, Mahipalpur Extension
New Delhi-11 0037

... 2nd Respondent/1st Party

2. M/s. Sahara India Commercial Corp. Ltd.
Sahara India Centre, 8th floor No. 2,
Kapoorthala Complex
Aliganj, Lucknow-226024

... 2nd Respondent/2nd Party

3. M/s. Jet Airways Ltd.
SM Centre, Andheri-Kurla Road,
Andheri East, Mumbai-400059

... 2nd Respondent/3rd Party

APPEARANCE:

For the 1st rparty/ Petitioner	In person
For the 2nd Respondent/ 1st Party	M/s. Gupta & Ravi
For the 2nd Respondent/ 2nd Party	M/s. V. Devraj, Auth. Representative
For the 2nd Respondent/ 3rd Party In person	M/s. Gupta & Ravi

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-11012/35/2009-IR(CM-I) dated 19-06-2009 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is

“Whether the demand of Sri V. Velu for his absorption in Jet Lite by the Management of Jet Airways with reference to the Share Purchase Agreement dated 1-4-2007 entered by the Management of Jet Airways (India) Ltd., Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. and others and Sahara Airlines Ltd. is justified and legal? (ii) To what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 67/2009 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance, petitioner in person, 1st and 3rd Respondents through Advocates and 2nd Respondent through Authorized Representative. Claim Statement was filed by the petitioner but no Counter Statement was filed. While so, the matter stood held up under an order to maintain status quo passed by the High Court of Madras in Writ Petition.

3. A short recital of the case is as follows :

The petitioner appointed as a Loader on 04.06.2000 with last drawn salary of Rs. 7,579 and confirmed on 1-9-2001 as Loader by the First Respondent later by a Tripartite Agreement dated 18-01-2006 amended on 1-4-2007 between (i) Jet Airways (India) Ltd. (ii) Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. and (iii) Sahara Airlines Ltd. continued employment of Pilots, Engineers, etc. keeping out petitione for no reason. On 20-04-2007 Sahara Airlines purported to transfer petitioner to Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd. (SICC) who in turn deputed him to Jet Airways. He was not thereafter transferred anywhere else though it is alleged that he was transferred. He could not have been transferred. The alleged transfer

was malafide as being opposed to service conditions. The petitioner was denied employment by R1, The petitioner is entitled to be absorbed in Jet Airways without being discriminated under Share Purchase Agreement dated 18.01.2006. Permission under Section-25(N) of the ID Act had not been obtained. Petitioner would at least be entitled to 3 months salary in lieu of notice and retrenchment compensation, Demand for his absorption in Jet Lite with all benefits is justified together with back wages, continuity of service and all attendant benefits.

3. Points for consideration are :

- (i) Whether the demand for the absorption of the petitioner in Jet Lite by Jet Airways (India) is justified and legal?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

Points No. 1 & 2

4. When the ID stood posted to today under an order from the High Court of Madras to maintain status-quo, in the further proceeding the petitioner appeared in person and reported that the status-quo order has been vacated by the High Court of Madras and that the Writ Petitions have been dismissed with a direction to continue the proceedings. He also produced a copy of the order.

5. A joint application signed by the petitioner and the 2nd Respondent was filed reporting the matter to have been amicably settled under which the Management has agreed to settle all the legal dues towards PF, Gratuity in full and final payment settling all his claims in the wake of a call from this forum to adopt such a course. Petitioner Velu has agreed to relinquish his right for reinstatement and they further pray that the joint application be recorded and an award be passed accordingly. The joint application is recorded.

6. In view of the fact that the settlement is in lieu of agreed monetary compensation to be fulfilled and his claim for absorption being given up no question further survives as to the demand for the absorption as being whether legal and justified and an award is passed accordingly. The joint application will form part of the records.

7. The reference is answered accor

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th August, 2011)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer,

Witnesses Examined : —

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : None
For the 1st, 2nd & 3rd Party Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	Nil	

On the Management's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
	Nil	

नई दिल्ली, 2 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2735.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 1-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/9/95-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

S.O. 2735.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 48/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway and their workman, received by the Central Government on 1-9-2011.

[No. I-41012/9/95-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI RAM PARKASH, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 48 of 97

Between

The President,
2/236 Namneir Agra.

And

DRM Western Railway,
Jaipur.

AWARD

1. Central Government, MoI., New Delhi vide notification No.I-12012/9/95-IR (B-1) dated 4-3-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal

2. Whether the action of the DRM (E), Western Railway, Jaipur is justified in not providing work to Sri Itwari and 13 others out of the list circulated on 9-9-93 by A.F.N. W. Rly., Bandikui, if they have completed more than 120 days continuous service to acquire temporary status? If not to what relief they are entitled to?

3. Brief facts are

4. It is alleged that the claimant Itwari and 13 others like Sri Ghan Shyam, Bhai Singh, Khem Singh, Kali Charan, and others were engaged on 19-7-74, 1-9-80, 22-12-79 and on different dates as mentioned in Para 1 of the claim statement as a casual labor by the opposite party and after working for 120 days continuously, they have acquired temporary status. But the opposite party without following

the prescribed procedure, without following the manual of Indian Railway Establishment Manual and the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court they have terminated the services of the aforesaid employees, wherein Sri Itwari was terminated on 04.07.80 and Sri Ghan Shyam on 01.04.87 and other employees on different dates as mentioned in Para 2 of the claim statement. It is alleged by the claimant that the opposite party railway was under the obligation to retain the services of the workmen under the orders of Central Administrative Tribunal dated 5-10-94 passed by CAT Jaipur as well as vide list of worker circulated by the opposite party dated 9-3-93. It is also alleged that the opposite party has committed breach of section 25G and 25H of the Act. It is alleged that the aforesaid employees have demanded the equal pay or equal work but the opposite party terminated their services. It has also been pleaded by the workmen that after their illegal termination of services they are out of employment and therefore they be reinstated in the services of the opposite party from the date when they were disengaged with full pay and continuity of services and with arrears of pay.

5. Opposite party has filed the written statement alleging that the dispute has been raised by the claimant is belatedly. Casual labor is not entailed to any post. It is also alleged that the opposite party is not an industry and the claimant is not covered under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, there cannot be a joint reference of the claimants. It is alleged that the claimants have not mentioned the detailed where they have worked and also on which post therefore the claim statement is vague and not specific in nature. It appears either the claimants have not worked at all or they have worked intermittently and left the work of their own accord. It is a fact that the claimants have not worked for 120 days continuously. They have not acquired temporary status as their name is not recorded in any live register. It is also incorrect to say that the opposite party have terminated their services on the dates mentioned in the claim statement. Opposite party has not committed breach of any of the provision Act as well as manual of the Railway Establishment or any decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court. Whatever the reference of the list dated 09-03-09 has been taken by the claimants, the same list has not been filed by the claimants. It is also stated by the opposite party that they have not breached the provisions of Section 25H and 25G of the Act.

6. Opposite party has further denied the entire aversion made by the claimants in their statement of claim and it has been prayed by them that the claim of the claimants are liable to be rejected being devoid of merit.

7. Claimants have also filed rejoinder but there nothing new has been narrated excepted reiterating the facts mentioned in the claim statement. Both the contesting parties have adduced oral as well as document evidence. Whereas from the side of the claimants Sri Itwari has produced himself as w.w.I, from the side of the opposite party Sri Girdhari Lal Meena, APO, has produced himself as M.W.I.

8. Heard and perused the record.

9. The short question to be decided in this case is whether the claimant Itwari and others, though the list dated 9-3-93, has not been had worked for 120 days continuously and acquired temporary status.

10. I have examined the evidence adduced by both the parties on the point.

11. Opposite party witness M.W.I has specifically stated that Sri Itwari and others have never worked as a casual labor continuously for 120 days or more. They have worked intermittently. They were being paid Rs. 3 day. They were not being next day for work but used to come of their own will. They never came before the officer to seek the work.

12. It is a case of Itwari, Ghanshyam, Bhai Singh and others. In the cross-examination the claimant admitted that he does not know about the fact as to when Sri Ghanshyam was engaged and terminated. Similarly he has expressed his ignorance about the engagement of Sri Khem Singh and others and also about their disengagement.

13. It is stated by the claimant that they were medically examined before giving temporary status. The opposite party has totally denied this fact. It is stated by the claimants that they have filed the photocopy of the medical certificates. I have gone through these papers which were filed by the claimants were. These are totally illegible photocopies. Moreover when the claimants have summoned the records from the opposite party they did not summon such record like screening of medical etc. Opposite party has filed an affidavit paper 26/1 regarding the filing of the document on availability of the record. It is stated by them that the seniority list dated 2-7-92 does not exist at all. Similarly Sri Ram Babu, son of Sri Pyarey Lal has never worked in the department so the question pertaining to his record for producing before this Court does not arise. LTI Register has been filed but it does not give any help to the claimant.

14. It is contended that the case is very belated some the claimants have been alleged to have been terminated the year 1980-1981 on war therefore, it is very difficult for the opposite party to keep the record as back as of 20 years.

15. The claimants have filed certain documents along with the claim stated of which a photocopy have been filed but it does not find any evidentiary value.

16. Claimants have filed several documents vide list 06-11-2001 alleging to be the service book of Sri Bhurji Lal, Sohan Lal and others, also claiming to have filed medical examination certificate and other documents. I have gone through all these documents and find that these are all illegible documents. Except Itwari no other claimant has come in evidence to prove the facts. The evidence of Itwari is also not believable. There is no such document on record to prove that the claimants have been granted temporary status at any point of time.

17. It is also the contention of the claimants that certain juniors have been given work and have been retained in service. Opposite party has refuted this contention of the claimant and they have filed document vide list 27/1. It contains the description of work of certain workers and working period.

18. In this regard I find that neither there is any specific pleading on behalf of the workers nor any evidence given by them, therefore, I feel that the contention of the claimants is without any force and as such is rejected.

19. Moreover reference is also silent on this point therefore the tribunal considering the provisions of section 10-(4) of the Act is not inclined to believe any opinion contrary to the provisions of the Act, on this point.

20. Claimants have placed reliance upon a certain decision given below—

21. 1992 SCC L&S (611) Union of India and others versus Basant Lal and others.

22. Ram Kumar and others versus Union of India Supreme Court arising out of petition No. 15868-15906 dated December 1987.

23. I have gone through the aforesaid decision respectfully. But considering the facts and circumstances of the present case a burden lies on the claimants to prove that they have worked for 120 days continuously and acquired a temporary status but in the present case they have failed. There is no such cogent evidence. It is a fact that the case is very belated one and it was very difficult for the management to keep records of such casual labors who have worked intermittently. There does not appear to be any malafide intention of the opposite party in withholding the records by the opposite party therefore, under the facts and circumstances of the case the claimants are declared that they have failed to prove their case before the tribunal.

24. In view of discussion made above, it is held that the claimants are not entitled to any relief as claimed by them in their statement of claim. As such reference is answered accordingly against the claimants and in favour of the opposite party.

RAM PARKASH Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2736.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी. एन. पी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 174/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/423/1996-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी.एस.एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd September, 2011

S.O. 2736.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 174/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 2-9-2011.

[No. L-20012/423/1996-IR (C-1)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 1, DHANBAD

(In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1)(d)(2A) of I.D. Act

Reference No. 174 of 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Lodna Area of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : Shri H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri B.B. Pandey, Advocate

State : Jharkhand. : Industry : Coal

Dated the 29-8-2001

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/423/96-IR (C-1) dated 23-7-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. 2(A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh from the management of Lodna Area of BCCL that S/sri Nageshwar Mahato and Ramphal Barahi, Casual Wages Loaders should be given continuity and regularise in the post of Badli Minor Loader is legal and justified? If so, the workman concerned are entitled for what benefit and from which date?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that they were working in the capacity of delisted casual wages loaders under Lodna Area at Bagligi Colliery. In the year 1986 the discussion took place with the management at corporate level in respect of regularisation at the delisted casual wages loaders who have put atleast 75 days of attendances. Accordingly, a Committee was formed and the names were enlisted and submitted before the committee by the Union and also by the local management.

After verification of attendance the Committee found that Nageshwar Mahato has put 90 days attendance in 1974 and 150 days in 1975 and Ramphal Barhi has put 28 days of attendance in 1974 and 82 days in 1975 respectively. Since the committee has found that Nageshwar Mahato and Ramphal Barhi have put in more than 75 days of attendance during the period 1973 to 1975, they sent the names of the concerned workmen alongwith some other persons to BCCL Headquarters for necessary action vide letter dated 28-4-88, but without any effect. Since the concerned workmen put 75 days attendance in the year 1973, 1974 and 1975, they are entitled to be put as badli minor/loader.

It has been prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to hold that the demand of the union that the management of Lodna Area of BCCL should give continuity and regularise the concerned workmen as Badli minor/loader and they be regularised as such from 1976.

3. The case of the management is that the sponsoring union advanced its claim in the year 1995 for providing employment to the concerned persons advancing the claim that they had worked as delisted casual workers during the period 1973 to 1975 at Bagdigi Colliery. They are advancing the claim on the basis of the Circular issued in the year 1986. It has been submitted that the circular of 1986 was for providing one time employment according to the then requirement and the said Circular was withdrawn after the finalisation of the employment to fill up the vacant posts. After withdrawal of the circular and cancellation of the same, no one can demand for his employment/re-employment under the management in pursuance of the circular of 1986. Thus both on the ground of the delay as well as on the ground of withdrawal of the circular of 1986, the demand of the concerned workmen is not maintainable and the reference is liable to be summarily rejected. It has been submitted that the concerned persons failed to produce their Identity Cards, appointment letters, Bonus Cards etc. at the time of conciliation proceeding to indicate that they had worked at any point of time at Bagdigi Colliery in the capacity of casual workers or delisted casual workers. Therefore, the management does not admit that the concerned persons worked at Bagdigi colliery in the capacity of casual workers. In absence of any authentic document to show that the concerned persons had ever worked at Bagdigi Colliery in the years during the period from 1973 to 1975, the claim advanced by the sponsoring union is absolutely false and imaginary and the management could not consider the demand as advanced by them.

It has been prayed that the Tribunal be pleased to pass an award holding that the demand of the union is not justified and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. The concerned workmen produced himself as WW-1 and also produced WW-2 Surendra Kumar Pandey and proved documents as Exts. W-1 to W-5.

The management has produced MW-1, T.S.G. Rao.

5. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that they were working since 1973 to 1975 and the management stopped their working in the year 1975. Nageshwar Mahato worked 90 days in 1974 and 150 days in 1975 and Ramphal Barhi worked 28 days in 1974 and 82 days in 1975, but the management has not regularised them. So, they should be regularised.

6. Management's representative argued that a circular was issued in the year 1986 for regularising delisted casual workers which has been later on withdrawn on 25-9-92. So the concerned workman cannot be regularised as per the circular which has already been withdrawn. Moreover, they had worked as delisted casual workers upto 1974-75 and the circular was issued in the year 1986 so they cannot claim regularisation on the basis of that circular of 1986. Moreover, that circular of 1986 has been withdrawn by the management on 25-9-92, so at present they cannot be regularised. This reference was made on 23-7-2001 which is too much belated.

7. The concerned workman (WW-1) stated in his cross-examination that I do not have any paper to show that I was appointed in the year 1974. They had not been issued pay slip. No bonus card had been issued. No Identity Card had been issued. The copy of the certificate granted by the B.D.O. was not available with him.

WW-2, Surendra Kumar Pandey, who is the Union Leader and Organising Secretary, has proved documents Exts. W-1 to W-5. He stated that he had seen the workmen were working with the management. Neither the Identity Card nor Bonus Card has been filed by them to show that they had worked with the management.

8. The management has referred the law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of State of Karnataka Vs. Uma Devi reported in 2006 SCC (1. & S) 753 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court held that absorption, regularisation or permanent continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily-wage or ad-hoc employees appointed/recruited dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment on issuance of direction by court therefore

In view of the law laid down in Uma Devi Case that recruitment could not be made contrary to statutory requirement rules and in violation of Article 16 and 14 the claim for regularisation on the basis of engagement as daily rated casual labourers is not maintainable. So, the concerned workman cannot be regularised.

9. Accordingly, I render the following award:-

The demand of Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh from the management of Lodna Area of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. that S/Shri Nageshwar Mahato and Ramphal Barhi, Casual Wages Loaders should be given continuity and regularisation in the post of Badli Minor/Loader is not legal and justified. So, the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2737.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर-पूर्व रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/16/2006-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2011

S.O. 2737.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of North Eastern Railway and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2011.

[No. L-41012/16/2006-IR (B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL - CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT : Dr. MANJUNIGAM, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 23/2007

Ref. No. L-41012/16/2006-IR (B-1) dated: 4-6-2007

BETWEEN

Sh. Chandan Lal S/o Late Karori Lal
Vill. Chhitonia, Thana Hyderabad
Distt. Lakhimpur Khiri (U.P.)
Lakhimpur.

AND

1. The Section Engineer (R.P.)
North Eastern Railway,
Lakhimpur.
2. The Assistant Engineer
North Eastern Railway
Sitapur (U.P.)
3. The Divisional Railway Manager (E)
North Eastern Railway
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. By order No. L-41012/16/2006-IR (B-1) dated : 4-6-2007 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour,

New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Sh. Chandan Lal S/o Late Karori Lal, Vill. Chhitonia, Thana Hyderabad, Distt. Lakhimpur Khiri (U.P.) and the Section Engineer (R.P.), North Eastern Railway, Lakhimpur & the Assistant Engineer, North Eastern Railway, Sitapur (U.P.) & the Divisional Railway Manager (E), North Eastern Railway, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is:

"Whether the action of the Management of Section Engineer (Rail path), NE Railway, Lakhimpur Assistant Engineer, Sitapur & Lucknow over termination of Shri Chandan Lal on 19-11-1980, after completing 520 days of service (From 17-10-1978 to 18-11-1980), is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

3. The case of the workman, Chandan Lal, in brief, is that he was employed as Khalasi on 17-10-1978 without any appointment letter and he worked as such up to 18-11-1980 under PWI, Lakhimpur continuously. He has stated that he has been given Casual Labour Card, bearing details of working days so that on completion of 120 days of continuous working in four months he may be given benefits of Temporary Status. It has been alleged by the workman that the railway administration behaved him of benefits extended to Temporary Status even after completion of 120 days continuous working in four months, 240 days continuous working in a year and up to 18-11-1980 for about 520 days working; although the workman was entitle for benefits of temporary status w.e.f. March, 1979. The workman has further alleged that his services has been terminated; though the workmen junior to him were retained, w.e.f. 19-11-1980 without giving any notice/written information, in violation to the provisions contained in Section 25 F, G & H of the I.D. Act, 1947. The workman has further submitted that he made several written representations, which were pending at the end of employers, even on the date of raising the Industrial Dispute. Accordingly, the workman has prayed that his oral termination without following due legal procedure be set aside and he be reinstated with all consequential benefits, including back wages and Temporary Status w.e.f. March, 1979.

4. The opposite parties were issued registered notices to file their written statement with relevant documents, list of reliance and witness and in response thereof Shri Abdul Khalik, OS (P) A/N. Sitapur appeared for opposite party No. 2 on 10-08-2007. On the next date 24-08-2007 one Miss Shilpi Majoomdaar from Lakhimpur khiri appeared for opposite party and received the statement of claim and next date was fixed 21-09-2007 for filing of written statement. None was present from

opposite parties on 21-9-2007 and accordingly, 09-10-2007 was fixed for hearing. On 09-10-2007 Shri Anil Sharma, Senior Clerk, Sr. Section Engineer (Permanent Way), Lakhimpur appeared and moved an application, paper No. D-10, seeking time to file written statement; and accordingly, 24-10-2007 was fixed for written statement. When none appeared on behalf of the opposite parties, nor any written statement was filed on 24-07-2007 the case was ordered to proceed ex-parte against the management and next date was fixed 19-11-2007 for ex-party hearing/workman's evidence. The management again did not turn on several dates and the workman filed its evidence on affidavit, W-11, on 22-05-2007 and next date 24-07-2009 was fixed for further order. On 24-7-2009, keeping in view ex-parte proceeding against management the case was fixed for 19-8-2009 for argument. The management again refrained to attend court proceedings for several dates; however, on 13-1-2010, Sh. Rahul Nigam appeared for railways and filed his authority on behalf of NER, Lucknow. On subsequent date i.e. 8-3-2001 Shri Rahul Nigam moved an application, paper No. M-16, to recall the ex-parte order dated 24-10-2007. Subsequently, on 16-4-2010, an affidavit, paper No. M-17 was filed in support of application moved by A/R of the opposite party.

5. The workman did not file any objection to the recall application; and accordingly, keeping in view the facts and circumstances the ex-parte order dated 24-10-2007 was recalled in the interest of justice and next date 24-09-2010 for written statement. The opposite parties again remained absent on subsequent dates i.e. on 24-09-2010, 29-10-2010, 09-12-2010, 07-01-2011, 01-02-2011 and 23-02-2011 nor filed any written statement; accordingly, ex-parte orders were issued on 23-2-2011 fixing 11-4-2011 for ex-parte arguments.

6. The workman's representative was present on 11-04-2011; but did not forward any arguments. None appeared from the parties on next dates i.e. 29-04-2011, 2-06-2011 and 03-08-2011; accordingly, the case was reserved for award keeping in view long pendency of the case and reluctance of the parties to contest the case.

7. It is the case of the workman that he was employed as Khalasi on 17-10-1978 and worked as such up to 18-11-1980 for 120 days continuously in four months and accordingly, he was entitled for Temporary Status; but his services were terminated in violation of Section 25 F of the I.D. Act, ignoring this fact that he worked for 240 days in a year and up to 18-11-1980 for about 520 days. He has filed photocopy of certain documents in support of his claim with his list of documents, paper No. C-8, which includes following documents:

- (i) Casual labour card.
- (ii) Letter dated 5/17-11-80 of Railway Ministry/Board.

(iii) Printed serial No. 8952 of the railways.

(iv) Letter dated -/12/95 of General Manager (P).

(v) Letter dated 11-12-95 of Railway Board.

(vi) Letter dated 26-12-96 of General Manager (P).

(vii) Letter dated 17-1-97 of General Manager (P), NER.

(viii) Letter dated 16-5-86 of DRM (P).

He has not filed any appointment/termination letter nor any of the representation moved by him before railway administration against his illegal termination. He has also filed his original casual labour card.

8. The workman in his affidavit has stated that he has been appointed on 17-10-78 under PWI, Lakhimpur Khiri to work on the post of Khalasi, without any written appointment letter. He has further stated that he was issued Casual Labour Card, which reflected details of his working days, which was endorsed on the basis of Live Register and duly verified by the PWI. He has further alleged that his working days were not mentioned in his Casual Labour Card, willingly and artificial breaks were mentioned in between his working days. He has also stated that he worked for 120 days from 17-10-78 to 18-2-79 and accordingly was entitled for Temporary Status; but he was denied of the same. Further, he has stated that worked for 240 days between 17-10-79 to 18-11-80 and his services have been terminated without any notice or retrenchment compensation. He has also stated that the delay caused in raising industrial dispute is due unawareness and assurance of the departmental authorities. The workman has also stated that he has filed copies of his representations before this Tribunal.

9. I have scanned entire evidence available on record.

10. The workman has claimed that he was appointed by the opposite party on 17-10-78 without any appointment letter and his services were terminated on 18-11-1980 after having worked for 520 days without any notice or retrenchment compensation. He has also filed original casual labour card in support of his claim which reflects 17-10-78 as date of his initial employment and total 520 days working up to 30-06-79. The said endorsement is purported to be made by PWI, NER, Lakhimpur. The above claim of the workman is uncontroverted in the absence of any written statement/evidence from the opposite parties.

Further, the workman has also claimed to move various written representation before railway authorities against his alleged illegal termination and has also stated in his affidavit that he has filed copies of the same before this Tribunal; but I do not find any of them on record. The workman has tried to explain the delay in raising present industrial dispute with the help of said representation(s), if any.

11. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of order the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of the order and if no evidence is produced the party invoking jurisdiction of the court must fail. In the present case burden was on the workman to set out the grounds to challenge the validity of the termination order and to prove the termination order was illegal. It was the case of the workman that he had worked for more than 240 days in the year concerned and his services have been illegally terminated by the management without complying with the provisions of Section 25 F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the absence of any rebuttal from the management the claim of the workman remains uncontroverted; but in the facts and circumstances of the case this Tribunal has to look into the staleness of the claim and the explanation forwarded by the workman on this point.

12. The workman in para 13 of this statement of claim has stated that he kept on trying, ever since his termination on 19-11-1980, for his reinstatement, by putting his appearance before competent authorities but of no result. Further, in para 14 of his claim he has stated that he moved various written representations, which were made received to the opposite party personally and also by post; but no action was taken on them and when no heed was paid to his representations, the cause of action arose and accordingly he raised present industrial dispute. But, the workman has failed to file copy of any of his said representation(s) or receiving thereof.

13. Hon'ble Bombay High Court in 2011 (129) FLR 1037 Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Wardha vs. Namdeo Govindrao Nandurkar, Wardha, where the dispute was raised after a delay of 11 years has observed as under :

"the Court cannot import the period of limitation and the reference cannot be dismissed merely on the ground of delay, it does not mean that irrespective of the facts and circumstances of the case, a stale claim must be entertained and the relief should be granted. In case of delay, no formula of universal application can be laid down and it would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case. The Court dealing with the reference will have to hold an enquiry and record it is finding on the question whether the reference should be dismissed on the ground of delay. In appropriate cases, the court may mould the relief either by reducing the back wages or by denying it completely. While considering the question of delay, the Court will have to be guided by certain principles, which are culled out from various judgments of the Apex Court.

In the present case, the burden of proof was upon the employee to show that the dispute was raised with a reasonable time and to offer an explanation to

the satisfaction of the Court for the delay of 11 years caused in seeking reference. Even on merits, no evidence is placed on record to shift the onus upon the employer. The reference was, therefore, stale and was liable to be rejected on the sale ground."

Further, Hon'ble Apex Court while dismissing the writ petition (civil) No. 71 of 1992 between Ratan Chandra Sammanta & others vs. UoI & others, where the casual labourers of South Eastern Railway alleged to have been appointed between 1968-69 and retrenched between 1975-78 approached the Apex Court for a direction to the opposite parties to give them re-employment, has observed as under:

"In absence of any fresh cause of action or any legislation a person who has lost his remedy by lapse of time before his right as well. From the date of retrenchment if it is assumed to be correct a period of more than 15 year has expired and in case we accept the prayer of petitioner we would be depriving a host of others who in the meantime have become eligible and are entitled to claim to be employed."

14. In view of facts and circumstances of the case and legal positions cited above, it appears that the workman never approached the railway authorities for his reinstatement or moved any representation or any of his representation on the issue is pending with the opposite party. However, there is flagrant defiance on the part of the opposite parties in contesting the present case before this Tribunal, the workman failed to explain the delay of about more than 25 years, in raising the present industrial dispute and in my opinion, on this basis the present reference cannot be answered in favour of the workman, being his claim to be stale one.

15. Accordingly, I come to the conclusion that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

16. Award as above.

Lucknow
19-8-2011

Dr. MANJU NIGAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2738.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोचिन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, एरनाकुलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-35011/4/2008-आईआर (बी-2)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th September, 2011

S.O. 2738.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 16/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ernakulam as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Cochin Port Trust and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 8-9-2011.

[No. L-35011/4/2008-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ERNAKULAM**

Present: Shri D. SREEVALLABHAN, B.Sc., LL.B.,
Presiding Officer

(Monday the 8th day of August, 2011/17th Shravana, 1933)

I.D.16/2009

Union : The General Secretary,
Ernakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union,
W/Island, Cochin.

By Adv. Shri. A.V. Xavier.

Management : The Chairman,
Cochin Port Trust,
W/Island, Cochin.

By M/s. Menon & Pai.

This case coming up for final hearing on 25-7-2011 and this Tribunal-cum-Labour Court on 8-8-2011 passed the following :—

AWARD

The relentless fight of fourteen workmen of the Industrial Canteen of Cochin Port Trust for equal status with the regular employees and for regularisation did not become successful and thereby they along with the Ernakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union raised the industrial dispute which led to this reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

2. The reference is :

“Whether the action of the management of Cochin Port Trust in not regularising the services of the personnel (as per list attached) in the industrial canteen of Cochin Port Trust is fair and Justifiable? What relief they are entitled to?”

3. In the list attached Serial No.1 is Ernakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union (CITU) and Sl. No. 2 to 15 are the workers. In the claim statement regularisation is sought only with regard to twelve of them as two had already left service.

4. The details of those twelve workers given in a tabular form in the claim statement are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of worker	Nature of Work	Year of joining
1.	V. Gopalakrishnan	Assistant Cook	1985
2.	M.G. Rajan	Supplier/Bearer	1982
3.	K.K. Madhu	Cleaner/Wash Boy	1986
4.	T.S. Abdul Karim	Supplier/Bearer	1980
5.	K.K. Shamsudheen	Cleaner/Wash Boy	1978
6.	C.B. Santhosh	Supplier/Bearer	1982
7.	V. Rajan	Tea maker	1978
8.	B. Murukan	Assistant Cook	1982
9.	V.K. Paul	Cleaner/Wash Boy	1983
10.	K.K. Narayanan Pillai	Chief Cook	1988
11.	A.K. Narayana Pillai	Assistant Cook	1979
12.	T.P. Rajendran	Assistant Cook	1986

5. In the claim statement they are stated to be the workers of Dry Dock Workshop Industrial Canteen of the management. The allegations therein are that they have been working in the canteen for the last 5 to 30 and odd years in various capacities. It is a specified factory coming within the purview of Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948 and the union is competent to raise the industrial dispute of those workers. The building and all the other infrastructure facilities are being provided by the management for the functioning of the function of the canteen. The canteen is exclusively for the workers in the Dry Dock workshop. The working hours of the canteen is fixed by the management and the same is to be strictly adhered to. The supply of food is to be in the quantity and at the rate specified by the management. The overall supervision and control of the working of the canteen is with the Mechanical Superintendent of the Dry Dock Workshop. The canteen started functioning in the year 1961. At that time temporary or casual labourers were engaged by the management. After a few years Cochin Port Co-operative Society Ltd. No.373 and its Welfare Club was entrusted with the running of the canteen and later it was given to outside successful tender contractors. Irrespective of the change of contractors the workers remained the same without any break of service. If the veil of the contractor is lifted all the workers are practically in regular service of the industrial canteen under the management. Even their entry is restricted by issuing identity card and gate pass by the management. They are entitled to be regularized in service as Port Employees with appropriate designation, scale of pay and all the benefits enjoyed by the Port Employees. The employees of the canteens in other establishments and government

offices were given the benefits of the regular employees pursuant to the decisions of the Apex Court and various High Courts. Since no action was taken by the management to regularise the canteen employees of the Dry Dock Workshop Industrial Canteen they filed O.P. No. 7075/1992 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. By the judgment passed on 26-5-1998 in that O.P. the management was directed to consider the matter in accordance with the judgment of the Apex Court and Office Memorandum dated 29-1-1992 issued by the Central Government Revising Pay Rules after the implementation of the 4th Pay Commission Report within a period of two months from the date of pronouncement of the judgment. The two appeals filed against that judgment as O.P. W.A. No.1875/1998 and O.P. W.A. No.1927 /1998 were dismissed. Afterwards the employees submitted a petition dated 2-2-2000 before the management for the implementation of the directions contained in that judgment. But the management did not take any step to comply with the directions. Hence they filed OP 17768/2000 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and in that case the management was directed to regularise the workers engaged in the canteen by giving some guidelines. Against the judgment management filed W.A No. 48/2004 and the same was allowed without prejudice to the right of the workers or unions to raise an industrial dispute vide judgment dated 6-3-2006. Hence the union and workers jointly raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Due to the adamant approach of the management the conciliation failed and thereby failure report was filed by him to the Secretary of Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. It was also placed before the Parliamentary Standing Committee through a representation and an action taken report was called for from the management. Refusal of the management to regularize the services of the workers in the industrial canteen is not fair and justifiable. It is also discriminatory since the workers in the canteens in other establishments were regularized. Hence the grievance is to be redressed by passing an award directing the management to regularize its industrial canteen workers.

6. Management filed written statement raising the contentions that the union has no locus standi to raise a valid industrial dispute as it is not representing any of the employees of the management. The dispute was raised seeking employment under the management for the members of such a union and the same cannot be considered as an industrial dispute under Section 2k of the Industrial Disputes Act. In order to fulfill the requirements of Section 46 (1) of the Factories Act it is not only to be a factory with more than 250 workers but it is necessarily to be one specified by the Government. The Order of reference is invalid for that reason too. From 1999 onwards the Welfare Club of Employees had been running the canteen by engaging contractors every year. Different contractors were engaged with the freedom to engage the

required workers for running the canteen. The management has no say in the matter of engagement of the same workers by successive contractors. The workers in the canteen were appointed, paid, controlled and supervised by the concerned contractors and the management could not and did not interfere in those matters. The management is an autonomous body governed by the Major Port Trust Act. It has its own recruitment rules. There is a specified procedure for selecting personnel for employment and only those with the required qualifications will be selected after the notification of the vacancies by conducting written test and interview. The selection is made purely on merit and also adhering the rules regarding reservation for special categories. The management is providing facilities to run the canteen to the contractor in accordance with the Kerala Factories Rules. The compliance of such statutory requirements is not a reason to make the claim that the canteen workers engaged by the contractor are the employees of the management. It is wholly incorrect to say that the overall supervision and control of the working of the industrial canteen rests with the Mechanical Superintendent of the Dry Dock Workshop. The supervision and control of the canteen workers is with the canteen contractor. Canteen workers are given gate pass and identity card for their entry in the Port premises on account of security reasons since the canteen is in the Port Workshop premises which has a common entry gate controlled by security personnel. The canteen workers are eligible to get only the wages fixed by the contractor as they are engaged by him and not as per the rules regarding wages of regular employees. The employees engaged in a statutory canteen run by the contractor can be considered as employees only for the purposes of the Factories Act and not for any other purpose. The claim for regularisation of those workers is against the mandate of Article 14 of the constitution and is also against the Constitutional Scheme of Public Employment. The employees engaged by the contractor in the canteen are not eligible for regularisation in the service of the management. They cannot be treated as employees of the management and hence they are not entitled to any relief against the management.

7. Union filed rejoinder denying the contentions in the written statement and reaffirming the allegations made in the claim statement. It is further alleged that the union is affiliated to the Centre of Indian Trade Unions and its registration No. is 70/55/18-04-1955. The employees of the canteen are that of the management as it is a statutory canteen and hence the union has the locus standi to raise a valid industrial dispute against the management. It is not a case of seeking employment under the management but as to the regularisation of the service of the employees in the statutory canteen. The canteen has been run by various contractors during different periods but the employees continued in canteen service without any

change or break of service. Under the guise that they are contract workers various benefits due to them have been denied by the management. It is an unfair labour practice and is against the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. They are being exploited by paying meagre remuneration for their services for the last several years treating them as contract workers. Being a statutory canteen the management has been paying subsidy to the contractors. All the activities are being controlled and supervised by the Canteen Managing Committee or any authorised official of the Port Trust. The employees in the canteen can be found to be regular employees of the management entitled to get their benefits.

8. From the side of the union WWI was examined and Exts.W-1 to W-15 were got marked and on the side of the management MWI was examined and Exts.M 1 to M3 were marked.

9. The points for determination are :

1. Whether the action of the management of Cochin Port Trust in not regularizing the services of the workers in the Industrial Canteen is fair and justifiable?
2. Whether Ernakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union is competent to raise the industrial dispute against the management?
3. What relief, if any, they are entitled to ?

10. Point No.1:- The Industrial Canteen of the Cochin Port Trust has been functioning since 1961. Initially it was run by the management with casual workers. After a few years the canteen was entrusted with the Cochin Port Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 373 and the Welfare Club under that society. The Welfare Club engaged contractors to run the canteen normally for a period of one year. Afterwards it was given to outside contractors engaged by inviting tenders. It is not in dispute that irrespective of the change of contractors the workers in the industrial canteen continued without any break of service. They have been working in the canteen for the past 25 to 30 years. Their demand to get equal status with the employees of the Port Trust was not acceded to by the management. Their endeavour to achieve the same has not become fruitful even after two rounds of litigation before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. They filed O.P. No.7075/92 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala to get the pay and allowances and other benefits enjoyed by the employees of the management. As per the judgment dated 26-5-1998 in that case, copy of which is Ext.W8, the management was directed to consider the matter in accordance with the Office Memorandum dated 21-9-1992 of the Union of India and the judgment dated 11-10-1991 in W.P. (Civil) 6189-7044 and 8246-55 of 1985 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The two Writ Appeals filed against that judgment

as 1875/98 and 1927/98 before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala were disposed of vide common judgment dated 5-1-2000, copy of which is Ext.W4, with the direction to comply with the directions in the impugned judgment and also considering Ext. P 9 Office Memorandum dated 21-9-1992 issued by the Government of India. Afterwards they had submitted the original of Ex. W5 Petition dated 2-2-2000, before the Chairman of the Cochin Port Trust with a request to pass appropriate orders for regularisation of the workers within two months as per the directions contained in those judgments. As the management was not prepared to take any step to comply with the directions even in those judgments in spite of the filing of such a petition they had again approached the Hon'ble High Court by filing O.P. 17768/2000 (M) for giving direction to the Cochin Port Trust to grant all benefits to them as regular staff of the management and also for quashing the order dated 24-3-2000 of the Cochin Port Trust. The O.P. was allowed as per Ext.W6 judgment dated 17-10-2003 directing the management to regularize them by following the guidelines given in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Another vs. Shramik Sena and Others (1999) 6 Supreme Court Cases 439 after quashing the order of the management dated 24-3-2000. Challenge was made by the management against the judgment by filing Writ Appeal No. 48/2004(E) before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala. Ext. W7 is the copy of the judgment passed in that Writ Appeal on 6-3-2006 by which it was disposed of with the finding that the matters have to be resolved in an appropriate industrial dispute raised under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act by resorting to the procedure prescribed under the said Act and without prejudice to the right of the workers or unions to raise an industrial dispute. After the disposal of the Writ appeal the workers raised the industrial dispute through the union before the A.L.C. (C), Ernakulam by submitting the original of Ext. W-12 with a request to give direction to the management to grant all benefits of the regular staff of the Port Trust including the scale of pay and other service benefits to them. The management by filing reply dated 25-9-2007, copy of which is Ext.W-13, sought for the rejection of their claim. As the conciliation ended in failure A.L.C. (C), Ernakulam sent failure report dated 25-9-2008 to the Ministry of Labour, copy of which is Ext.W-14. Pursuant to it the reference was made to this court.

11. The case put forward by the union is that the industrial canteen of the Cochin Port Trust is a Statutory Canteen established under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948 and that the canteen is run by the management under its control and supervision by engaging a contractor only to defeat the legitimate rights of the employees working in the canteen. According to the union the canteen employees are to be treated on equal par with the regular employees of the Cochin Port Trust and not that of the contractor since they were continuously working for the

past several years without any break of service, though the contractors engaged to run the canteen were changed from time to time.

12. The management would contend that the canteen is not a Statutory Canteen as the requirement of the notification as per the Kerala Factory Rules is not fulfilled and that the employees in the canteen cannot in any way be treated as the employees of the management since they were employed by the contractors who were engaged to run the canteen by the management. They were appointed, paid, controlled and supervised by the concerned contractors and not appointed as per the Recruitment Rules of the management.

13. It is mainly to be considered whether they are to be treated as the employees of the management or purely that of the contractor. In order to decide the same first of all it is to be considered whether it is a Statutory Canteen established under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948. The industrial canteen is in the premises of the Cochin Port Trust and is provided for about 600 workers in the Dry Dock Workshop. It is categorically admitted by MW 1 during his cross-examination that it is a canteen coming within the ambit of Section 46 of the Factories Act. Apart from his admission there is also Ext. W-15 Gazette Notification dated 19-10-2000 to satisfy that it is a statutory canteen. Serial No.126 is pointed out to be the Industrial Canteen of the Port Trust. From Ext. W6 judgment it can be seen that in that case it was admitted by the Cochin Port Trust that it is a statutory canteen established under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948. As per Section 46 of the said Act the management has got the statutory obligation to run the canteen in a factory with more than 250 workers. Here in this case the dispute is only with regard to the fulfillment of the requirement to have the gazette notification as per Rule 91 of the Kerala Factories Rules. In the decision reported in *Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited Vizianagaram v. Government of A.P. and Another* 2000-1-LLJ 933 it was held that no notification is required in the case of a canteen with more than 250 workers to make it as a specified one under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948. There is ample evidence in this case to prove that the canteen is a statutory canteen under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948.

14. Learned counsel for the union has argued that the workmen in a statutory canteen are the workmen of the establishment. On the other hand learned counsel for the management has submitted that Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948 is not decisive to hold that the workmen employed in such a canteen are workmen of the establishment. Several decisions were referred to during the course of argument with regard to the status of the employees of the Statutory Canteens.

15. Before dealing with the contentions it is necessary to refer to at least a few pronouncements of the

Apex Court cited by them, which lay down the approach to be adopted and guidelines to be followed in analysing as well as answering the issues, to arrive at a just decision in this case. In the decision reported in *M.M.R. Khan and Others v. Union of India and Others* 1990 (Supp) Supreme Court Cases 191 while dealing with the question of the status of the employees of the railway canteens it was laid down by a three Judges Bench that the workmen in a statutory canteen established under Section 46 of the Factories Act are the employees of the railway. Therein it was held :

“Since in terms of the rules made by the State Governments under Section 46 of the Factories Act, it is obligatory on the railway administration to provide a canteen, and the statutory canteens have been established pursuant to the said provision, it must be held that the canteens are incidental to or connected with the manufacturing process or the subject of the manufacturing process. The provision of the canteens is deemed by the statute as a necessary concomitant of the manufacturing activity. Even where the employees are appointed by the staff committee/cooperative society, their appointment is made by the department through the agency of the committee/society as the case may be. The statutory canteens have been in existence at their respective places continuously for a number of years. The premises as well as the entire paraphernalia for the canteens is provided by the railway administration and belong to it. The employees engaged in the canteens have also been in service uninterruptedly for many years. Their wages are reimbursed in full by the railway administration. The entire running of the canteens including the work of the employees is subject to the supervision and control of the agency of the railway administration whether the agency is the staff committee or the society. In the Establishment Manual the legal responsibility for running the canteen ultimately rests with the railways, whatever the agency that may intervene. The number and the category of the staff engaged in the canteen is strictly controlled by the administration.

Even assuming that the railway canteens are exempted, by virtue of the relevant provisions of the Railway Manual from the “Administrative Instructions on Departmental Canteens on Offices and Industrial Establishments of the Government” there are as yet no notifications on the lines of December 11, 1979 and December 23, 1980 issued for the benefit of the employees in the railway canteens

Whatever the difference in the nature of work performed by the other staff in the different ministries, there is no difference in the work

performed by the employees in the canteens run in the establishment of the ministries. Hence if the said two notifications are applicable to the employees in the canteens run by other departments of the Government of India, it would be highly discriminatory not to apply them to the employees in the railway canteens. It would be violative of Articles 14 and 16. Thus the relationship of employer and employee stands created between the railway administration and the canteen employees from the very inception and for the purposes of the Factories Act the employees in the statutory canteens are the employees of the railways.

Further the employees of the statutory canteens of the railways are railway employees for all other purposes as well. They cannot be deprived of that status merely because some other employees similarly or dissimilarly situated may also claim the same status. Such an argument can only be described as one in *terrorem*”.

16. The proposition of law laid down in that case was followed by a two judges Bench of the Apex Court in the decision reported in *Parimal Chandra Raha and Others vs. Life Insurance Corporation of India and others* 1995 Supp (2) Supreme Court Cases 611. Therein it was held that the canteens maintained under obligatory provisions of the Factories Act for the use of the employees become a part of the establishment and the workers employed in such canteens are employees of the management. In both the cases it was also held that even in the case of a canteen where there is a non-statutory obligation to provide it the position is the same.

17. In a later decision reported in *Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Another vs. Shramik Sena and Others* (1999) 6 Supreme Court Cases 439 a three Judges Bench of the Apex Court held that the workmen of a statutory canteen would be workmen of the establishment for the purposes of the Factories Act only and not for all other purposes. It was further held that the question whether they are the employees of the management for all purposes is a question of fact to be decided by taking into consideration of the facts and circumstances in each case. The canteen workers in that case were found to be the employees of the management by taking into consideration of the factors including the terms of the agreement between the management and the contractor. The relevant portions in the judgment are extracted below:

“The next question that arises is whether from the material on record it could be held that the workmen are, in fact, the employees of the Management for all purposes. Normally, this being a question of fact, the Supreme Court could have been reluctant to examine this question which in the ordinary course

should be first decided by a fact-finding tribunal. However, in the present case parties have filed detailed affidavits and documents which are sufficient for deciding this question without the need for any oral evidence.

Though the canteen in the appellant's establishment is being managed by a contractor, it is also an admitted fact that the canteen has been in existence from the inception of the establishment. It is also an admitted fact that all the employees who were initially employed and those inducted from time to time in the canteen have continued to work in the said canteen uninterruptedly albeit under an order of the Industrial Court which has become final. This clearly suggests that the Management accepted as a matter of fact that the respondent workmen were permanent employees of the Management's canteen. Moreover, the said facts are also established by the contract entered into between the Management and the contractor. The contract further shows that:

- (i) the premises, furniture, fixture, fuel, electricity, utensils etc. were provided for by the appellant;
- (ii) the wages of the canteen workers were to be reimbursed by the appellant;
- (iii) the supervision and control on the canteen was exercised by the appellant through its authorized officer;
- (iv) the contractor was nothing but an agent or a manager of the appellant and worked completely under the appellant's supervision, control and direction;
- (v) the workmen had the protection of continuous employment in the establishment.

Considering these factors cumulatively, in addition to the fact that the canteen in the establishment of the Management is a statutory canteen, it has to be held that in the instant case, the respondent workmen are in fact the workmen of the appellant Management.

The second contention of the appellant would have had some substance if in reality the Management had engaged a contractor who was wholly independent of the Management, but that is not the situation in the present case”

In that case the canteen workers were directed to be absorbed subject to the following conditions:

- (a) & (b) at the time of initial appointment the workmen should satisfy the prescribed age-limits and health standards;

- (c) & (d) on the date of the decision, those appointed prior to filing of the writ petition and those appointed during the pendency thereof should have at least three years' and four years' service to their credit respectively;
- (e) the cases of those not covered under conditions (a) to (d) above should be considered in accordance with the provisions of the I.D. Act at the time of fresh recruitment in future; and
- (f) those not absorbed should be paid retrenchment compensation".

With regard to the acceptance of those conditions it was observed:

"The initial appointments of the workmen in question are not in accordance with the rules governing the appointments or the established policy of recruitment of the management. The said recruitments could also be in contravention of the various statutory orders including the reservation policy. Further the respondent is an instrumentality of the State and has an obligation to conform to the requirements of Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution. In spite of the same the services of the workmen are being regularized by the Court not as a matter of right of the workmen arising under any statute but with a view to eradicate unfair labour practices and in equity to undo social injustice and as a measure of labour welfare. Therefore, it is necessary that in this process suitable guidelines or conditions be laid down at the time of courts issuing directions to regularize the services of the workmen so concerned depending upon the facts of each case".

18. In the decision reported in *Indian Overseas Bank v. I.O.B. Staff Canteen Workers' Union and Another* (2000) 4 Supreme Court Cases 245 a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court held that there cannot be a formula of universal application with regard to the standards and nature of tests to determine the existence of employer-employee relationship and the same is to be found out from the realities by considering the facts and circumstances.

19. In *VST Industries Ltd. vs. VST Industries Workers' Union and Another* (2001) 1 Supreme Court Cases 298 while considering the question of regularisation of the canteen workers coming under Section 46 of the Factories Act some of the tests to decide whether the workmen are employees of the management for all purposes were narrated by referring to the earlier decisions. Those are stated to be:

- "1. The canteen has been there since the inception of the appellant's factory.

2. The workmen have been employed for long years and despite a change of contractors the workers have continued to be employed in the canteen.
3. The premises, furniture, fixture, fuel, electricity, utensils, etc. have been provided for by the appellant.
4. The wages of the canteen workers have to be reimbursed by the appellant.
5. The supervision and control on the canteen is exercised by the appellant through its authorized officer, as can be seen from the various clauses of the contract between the appellant and the contractor.
6. The contractor is nothing but an agent or a manager of the appellant, who works completely under the supervision, control and directions of the appellant.
7. The workmen have the protection of continuous employment in the establishment".

20. In the decision rendered by a Constitution Bench of the Apex Court Consisting of five Judges reported in *Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Others v. National Union Waterfront Workers and Others* (2001) 7 Supreme Court Cases 1 while considering the question of absorption of contract labour by the principal employer on issuance of the abolition notification under the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 and the rules made there under the question as to the test to know whether the contract is sham or not was discussed and in para 107 it was observed that where in discharge of a statutory obligation of maintaining a canteen in an establishment the principal employer availed the services of a contractor the courts have held that the contract labour would indeed be the employees of the principal employer.

By making reference to earlier decisions it was held that the contract labour working in the canteens were treated as workers of the principal employer when there is a statutory liability to maintain a canteen by the principal employer. The question as to the circumstances under which contract labour can be treated as workmen of principal employer is dealt with in para 71 of the judgment and the same is extracted below:

"71. By definition the term "contract labour" is a species of workman. A workman shall be so deemed when he is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer. A workman may be hired: (1) in an establishment by the principal employer or by his agent with or without the knowledge of the principal employer; or (2) in connection with the work of an establishment

by the principal employer through a contractor or by a contractor with or without the knowledge of the principal employer. Where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by the principal employer through a contractor, he merely acts as an agent so there will be master-and-servant relationship between the principal employer and the workman. But where a workman is hired in or in connection with the work of an establishment by a contractor, either because he has undertaken to produce a given result for the establishment or because he supplies workmen for any work of the establishment, a question might arise whether the contractor is a mere camouflage as in Hussainbhai case and in Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. case etc.; if the answer is in the affirmative, the workman will be in fact an employee of the principal employer; but if the answer is in the negative, the workman will be a contract labour”.

The court while discussing the position of law in force has observed:

“106. We have gone through the decisions of this Court in VST Industries case, G.B Pant University case and M. Aslam case. All of them relate to statutory liability to maintain the canteen by the principal employer in the factory/establishment. That is why in those cases, as in Saraspur Mills case the contract labour working in the canteen were treated as workers of the principal employer. These cases stand on a different footing and it is not possible to deduce from them the broad principle of law that on the contract labour system being abolished under sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the CLRA Act the contract labour working in the establishment of the principal employer have to be absorbed as regular employees of the establishment.

107. An analysis of the cases, discussed above, shows that they fall in three classes: (i) where contract labour is engaged in or in connection with the work of an establishment and employment of contract labour is prohibited either because the industrial adjudicator/court ordered abolition of contract labour or because the appropriate Government issued notification under Section 10(1) of the CLRA Act, no automatic absorption of the contract labour working in the establishment was ordered; (ii) where the contract was found to be a sham and nominal, rather a camouflage, in which case the contract labour working in the establishment of the principal employer were held, in fact and in reality, the employees of the principal employer himself. Indeed, such cases do not relate to abolition of contract labour but present instances wherein the Court pierced the veil and declared the correct

position as a fact at the stage after employment of contract labour stood prohibited; (iii) where in discharge of a statutory obligation of maintaining a canteen in an establishment the principal employer availed the services of a contractor the courts have held that the contract labour would indeed be the employees of the principal employer”.

21. In *Hari Shankar Sharma and Others vs. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation and Others* 2002-1-LLJ 237 it was held by a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court that the Employees in the canteen set up in discharge of statutory mandate, namely Section 46 of Factories Act, 1948, do not necessarily become employees of establishment and will depend on how obligation to set up canteen discharged by establishment, whether by direct recruitment or by employment of contractor.

22. In *National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. vs. Karri Pothuraju & Others* 2003 III CLR 285 it was held by a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court that there can be regularisation of canteen workers who are fit for absorption if the industrial unit is statutorily bound to maintain canteen under Factories Act for the benefit of workmen by placing reliance on the earlier decisions.

23. Much reliance was placed on the decision of a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court reported in *Haldia Refinery Canteen Employees' Union and Others vs. M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. and Others* 2005 L1.R 529 by the learned counsel for the management to support his argument that the canteen workers here in this case cannot be treated as the employees of the management. After accepting the proposition of law laid down in the case in *Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Another (supra)* it was found that the canteen employees in that case are not entitled for absorption into the service of the principal employer stating the reason that the factors persuaded the court in that case to take the view that the workman in that case were employees of the management are missing since no power vests in the management either to make the appointment or to take disciplinary action against the erring workmen and their dismissal or removal from service and the management is not reimbursing the contractor the wages of the workman. Reference was made to paras 11 and 12 of the judgment by the learned counsel for the management and the same is extracted below :

“11. No doubt, the respondent management does exercise effective control over the contractor on certain matters in regard to the running of the canteen but such control is being exercised to ensure that the canteen is run in an efficient manner and to provide wholesome and healthy food to the workmen of the establishment. This however does not mean that the employees working in the canteen have become the employees of the management.

12. A free hand has been given to the contractor with regard to it engagement of the employees working in the canteen. There is no clause in the agreement stipulating that the canteen contractor unlike in the case of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. & Another (supra) shall retain and engage compulsorily the employees who were already working in the canteen under the previous contractor. There is no stipulation of the contract that the employees working in the canteen at the time of the commencement of the contract must be retained by the contractor. The management unlike in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. case (supra) is not reimbursing the wages of the workmen, engaged in the canteen. Rather the contractor has been made liable to pay provident fund contribution, leave salary, medical benefits to his employees and to observe statutory working hours. The contractor has also been made responsible for the proper maintenance of registers, records and accounts so far as compliance of any statutory provisions/obligations are concerned. A duty has been cast on the contractor to keep proper records pertaining to payment of wages etc. and also for depositing the provident fund contributions with authorities concerned. Contractor has been made liable to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the employer from any liability or penalty which may be imposed by the Central, State or local authorities by reason of any violation by the contractor of such laws, regulations and also from all claims, suits or proceedings that may be brought against the management arising under or incidental to or by reason of the work provided/assigned under the contract brought by employees of the contractor, third party or by Central or State Government Authorities."

24. Again the question came up for consideration before a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court while rendering the decision reported in *State of Karnataka and Others vs. KGSD Canteen Employees' Welfare Association and Others* (2006) 1 Supreme Court Cases 567. Therein it was held :

"The industrial adjudicator is required to apply the relevant tests laid down by the Supreme Court, in the fact situation obtaining therein. Most of the cases of the Supreme Court on the issue of when canteen employees would be employees of the principal employer for all intent and purport have been considered by the Supreme Court in the peculiar facts and circumstances obtaining therein and, thus, it is even not proper for the industrial adjudicator to

apply the ratio of one decision to the exclusion of another without considering the facts and circumstances involved therein.

The question as to whether the employees of the canteen are employees of the State or whether their services should be directed to be regularized or not would be dependent upon the issues as to whether the canteens are required to be made in terms of the provisions of a statute or otherwise. The law, however, does not appear to be settled as to whether even in a case where the employer is required to run and maintain a canteen in terms of the provisions of the statute, the employees of the canteen would automatically be held to be the workers of the principal employer for all intent and purport and not for the purpose of the Factories Act alone. Since this question is not in issue, no observation shall be made in this regard. However, in a case of the present nature even an industrial adjudicator may have some difficulty in coming to the conclusion that employees of a canteen for all intent and purport are employees of the principal employer."

25. By placing reliance of the decision of a Constitutional Bench of the Apex Court reported in *Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others vs. Umadevi (3) and Others* (2006) 4 Supreme Court Cases 1 it was submitted by the learned counsel for the management that absorption, regularisation, or permanent continuance of temporary, contractual, casual, daily-wage or ad hoc employees appointed/recruited and continued for long in public employment dehors the constitutional scheme of public employment and that there is distinction between regularisation and conferment of permanence in service jurisprudence since regularisation do not connote permanence. In that decision the method of appointment without following due process or the rules for appointment through absorption or regularisation or reengagement or making permanence is deprecated after holding that it is against the constitutional scheme.

26. In the decision reported in *Steel Authority of India Ltd. vs. Union of India and Others* (2006) 12 Supreme Court Cases 233 a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court held that an industrial adjudicator is entitled to determine the issue whether the contract entered into by and between the management and the contractor is a sham one and if it is found that the contract purportedly awarded by the management in favour of the contractor was really a camouflage or a sham one, the employees appointed by the contractor would, in effect and substance, be held to be the direct employees of the management.

27. The latest one in the catena of decisions referred to is the judgment of a two Judges Bench of the Apex Court reported in *Hindalco Industries Ltd. vs. Association of Engineering Workers* 2008 AIR (SC) 1867. In that

decision also after considering the earlier decisions of the Apex Court it was held that the employees in the statutory canteen can be treated as the employees of the management if the agreement between the contractor and the management is only a paper arrangement engaged only for the purpose of record.

28. In the decision reported in the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Vs. Union of India and Others 2009-II-LW 666 (SC) it was observed:

"In the light of the decision in Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others v. Umadevi (3) and Others (supra) case, the earlier decision in Steel Authority of India Ltd. v. National Union Waterfront Workers and Others (supra) would be confined only to private sector and contract workers in State or public sector undertaking will not be entitled to claim regularisation even if the contract was sham and bogus and as such the order of reference ought to be set aside. In Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others v. Umadevi (3) and Others (supra) case the court was not concerned with the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and the power of the industrial adjudicator to grant appropriate relief in a reference under the Industrial Disputes Act. The case does not even deal with the judgment in the Steel Authority of India Ltd. v. National Union Waterfront Workers and Others (supra) case. Both operate in different fields and the decision in Secretary, State of Karnataka and Others v. Umadevi (3) and Others (supra) case does not deal with the question of reference and forum where rights will have to be adjudicated."

In para 17 of the decision, it is observed:

"It is thus clear that it is for the industrial adjudicator to decide whether the relief of regularisation can be granted to the workmen and if not, what other relief can be granted to the workmen."

29. At present the well accepted proposition of law is that the employees in the statutory canteen specified under Section 46 of the Factories Act will not ipso facto become the employees of the principal employer. Whether they are the employees of the principal employer depends upon the facts and circumstances in each case. In order to enter into a finding on that issue it is necessary to consider whether the agreement entered into between the principal employer and the contractor is a sham and bogus one made only to have a paper arrangement or to create a camouflage so as to defeat the legitimate claims of the workmen as well as the other facts and circumstances in each case or in other words if the veil is pierced whether they can be found to be the employees of the principal employer.

30. In the light of the above background the factual details in this case are to be considered to arrive at a

finding whether the canteen employees in this case are purely that of the contractor or to be treated as that of the management.

31. Before having the analysis of the evidence it is necessary to point out that the Hon'ble High Court has directed the management to regularize the petitioners in Ext.W6 case by following the guidelines as stated in the decision in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. case (supra). The judgment in Ext.W6 case was set aside as per Ext.W7 judgment in the Writ Appeal only for the reason that those are not matters to be decided in a proceedings under Article 226 of the Constitution of India but to be resolved in a properly raised industrial dispute under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act by resorting to the procedure prescribed in that Act.

32. In order to decide whether the canteen employees are the employees of the management it is necessarily to be considered whether they are under the supervision and control of the management and that the contractor's role is only as that of a Manager. It also requires consideration of the various factors pointed out to be relevant for consideration in Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. case (supra).

33. It is already found that it is a statutory canteen functioning under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948. It was in existence for more than four decades. MW 1 would admit that it was functioning from 1961. It is in the premises of the Port Trust and established solely for the purpose of providing food to the workmen in the Dry Dock workshop of the Port Trust. MW 1 has stated that about 600 workmen are using the canteen and that there is a managing committee for the management of the canteen. Mechanical Superintendent is the head of the managing committee and is in over all charge of the supervision of the canteen. The Welfare Officer and two officers of the Cochin Port Trust are members of that committee. Representatives of the workers are also in the committee. Building, electric connection, water connection, gas connection, furniture and all the utensils for the canteen are stated to be that of the Cochin Port Trust. The menu, quantity and the price of the food items are decided by the managing committee with the approval of the Port Trust Chairman. Canteen time used to be fixed according to the working time of the workshop by the Managing Committee with the approval of the Port Trust Chairman. Regarding the management of the canteen it was further stated by him that the canteen was run by contractors till 1999, by the Port Trust Welfare Club thereafter till 28-02-2007 and again by the contractors till now. When a specific question was put to him whether the workers were one and the same under all the contractors he tried to evade by answering that it is the contractor's choice. But it was admitted by him that there was no instance of any termination of service of a worker by giving monitory benefits by any contractor. The version

of MW 1 will go to show that the control and supervision is practically with the management.

34. The role of the contractor and the conditions as to the management, supervision and control can be ascertained further from Ext.M3, the copy of the agreement with the general conditions of contract.

35. As per the terms of the agreement the contractor is to run the canteen on the terms and conditions mentioned in general conditions of contract appended to it. The menu, quantity and price of food items and the rates are provided in the annexures attached to the agreement. The management agreed to pay a monthly fixed subsidy of Rs.1,39,000 during the contract period. The canteen is liable to be inspected at any time during working hours by the member/members of the Canteen Committee or any official of the Port Trust authorized for the purpose by the Chief Mechanical Engineer/Mechanical Superintendent/Welfare Officer.

36. The general conditions of contract provides that the contractor shall prepare and supply the items indicated in the canteen Menu for all days except Sundays and Holidays for approximately 500 workers/staff who are given identity cards. The contractor will be allotted canteen premises including building, furniture and fixtures like dining tables, chairs, exhaust fans, ceiling fans, tube lights, solar water heater system etc., most modern cooking wares and utensils in the kitchen. The water and electricity will be given free of cost by the Port Trust subject to its availability. Cooking gas only can be used as cooking medium and the gas cylinders 24 in number will be provided by the management. Pre-employment medical examination and periodical medical examination at least once in six months is to be done for all canteen staff. The time schedule is provided to be from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Monday to Saturday. The canteen shall remain closed on Sundays and Port Holidays. Management will provide all the fire fighting equipments and it is the responsibility of the contractor that his people will also be familiarized with the fire extinguisher. There are conditions as to maintain cleanliness and also as to the supply of unadulterated food of good quality prepared with packed items of ISI quality or agmark brands. Canteen Management Committee/Welfare Officer is invested with the power of imposing penalty of not more than Rs. 1000 if the quantity or quality of various items of food articles is lower/inferior to that of the prescribed standard. Mechanical Superintendent shall have overall control over the functioning of the canteen and the contractor is to follow his instructions. Regarding the employment of the workers there is the stipulation that the contractor shall not engage any worker below the age of 18 and above 60 years. However he shall employ workers for the functioning of the contract only with the prior permission/approval of the employer. The contractor is to get entry/exit pass from

Mechanical Superintendent for those workers. The contractor is to ensure that no canteen worker is roaming/going outside the workshop during his duty time. Going outside the workshop compound in case of any urgency during his/their duty time the contractor has to direct him/them to the Welfare Officer/Mechanical Superintendent for out pass. The contractor is bound to adhere to the directions of the Welfare Officer/Mechanical Superintendent in this regard. Above all it is expressly provided that the decision of the Chief Mechanical Engineer in all disputes concerning the interpretation of the terms of contract shall be final and binding on the contractor. There is also the express stipulation that the Chief Mechanical Engineer/Mechanical Superintendent, Cochin Port Trust shall have the right to alter, amend or annul any of the conditions governing the contract and the decision of the Chief Mechanical Engineer/Mechanical Superintendent in all disputes concerning the interpretations of the terms of the contract shall be final and binding on the contractor. It is patently clear from the terms of the agreement that the management, supervision and control of the functioning of the canteen is with the management. The role of the contractor is very limited and he has to dance according to the tunes of the management. On lifting the veil it can be seen that contract is only a camouflage to defeat the claims of the employees in the canteen.

37. It is the bounden duty of the management to run the canteen as per Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948. Rules 91 to 97 of the Kerala Factories Rules provide the requirements and the manner in which the canteen is to be run by the management. Here in this case the contractor is not engaged for contract labour but to run the canteen in accordance with the directions of the management.

38. There is no dispute as to the allegation in the claim statement with regard to the continuous unbreakable service of the canteen employees for the past several years. Even though there was change of contractors from time to time it was with the approval of the management the workers were continuously engaged by different contractors. The management, supervision and control of the canteen is with the management.

39. Ext.M3, the deposition of MW1 and the other evidence in this case clearly establishes:

- (a) Canteen has been in existence since 1961.
- (b) The workmen have been employed with the approval of the management for long years with unbreakable service despite the change of contractors.
- (c) Age limit for the employment of the workman is prescribed by the management.
- (d) Appointment of the workman is only with the approval of the management.

- (e) Premises, furniture, fixtures, fuel, electricity, utensils etc. have been provided for by the management.
- (f) Subsidy of an amount of Rs. 1,39,000 per mensem being paid to the contractor.
- (g) Supervision and control on the canteen is exercised by the management through the Managing Committee and other authorized officers.
- (h) The contractor is nothing but a Manager who works completely under the supervision, control and direction of the management.
- (i) Entry and movement of the workmen is regulated by the management.
- (j) The canteen is situated in the premises of the management.

40. A futile attempt was made by the learned counsel for the management to satisfy that there is no specific plea that the agreement is a sham or bogus one. Union has put forward the plea that the engagement of the contractor is only a veil and if lifted it can be seen that the employees are that of the management. It is enough to consider the question as to the sham and bogus nature of the agreement.

41. By making reference to two conditions contained in the general conditions of contract in Ext.M3 it was submitted by the learned counsel for the management that those will go to show that they are the workers of the contractor and not that of the management. The first condition pointed out by him is that all the canteen workers are under the control of contractor and for all purpose he is the employer of those canteen workers. The second condition pointed out is that the contractor shall be responsible to remove their staff from the canteen premises on expiry of the agreement or termination there of whichever is earlier. Those two conditions contained in Ext.M3 are not enough to hold that the canteen workers are not the employees of the management in view of the other factors specified above as well as the other proved facts and circumstances in this case. Circumstances clearly indicate that the management has complete control over the activities in respect of the canteen. The contractor has absolutely no discretion either in regard to the menu, quality and quantity of the food items much less the rate at which the same are supplied to the workmen. It is also to be borne in mind that the employees of the canteen were engaged by the different contractors for all the time with the approval of the management. There is the specific admission of MW 1 that there was no specific instance of termination of any of those employees at any time. Since the management is having full fledged control in the matter of engagement of employees and in the functioning of the

canteen the contractor is engaged to avoid liability and financial commitments to canteen workers. The agreement between the contractor and management for running the canteen is a sham and bogus one and is only a paper arrangement to have a shield to thwart the legitimate claims of the canteen employees. Taking into consideration of the proved facts and circumstances it can be reasonably held that the workmen in the industrial canteen of the Port Trust are to be treated as the employees of the management.

42. Hence it can be held that the action of the management of Cochin Port Trust in not regularizing the services of the workers in the industrial canteen is not fair and justifiable.

43. **Point No. 2:** It is the case of the management that the union do not represent any of the employees of the management and hence it is not competent to raise an industrial dispute against the management. It is already found that the canteen employees are to be treated as the employees of the management. Since they are the members of the union, the union is competent to raise the industrial dispute against the management. Further it is also to be pointed out that as per Ext.W7 the OP was disposed of without prejudice to the right of the workers or union to raise the industrial dispute. This industrial dispute is seen to have raised by the union along with the workers in the canteen and the same is evidenced from Exts.W-12 to W-14. Hence it cannot be said that the union cannot raise the industrial dispute against the management

44. **Point No. 3 :** It is already found that the action of the management of Cochin Port Trust in not regularising the services of the canteen workers is not fair and justifiable. Sl. No. 4 Karthikeyan and Sl.No.15 Jain Mathew are stated to have left the service of the management. Hence the management can be directed to absorb the canteen workers other than them in the list appended in appropriate categories by following the guidelines in the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Another case (supra) given below:

- “(1) At the time of initial appointment the workmen should satisfy the prescribed age-limits, health standards; and educational qualifications.
- (2) The guidelines regarding reservation also to be followed.
- (3) Those not absorbed should be paid retrenchment compensation”.

In the result an award is passed finding that the action of the management of the Cochin Port Trust in not regularising the services of the personnel (as per list attached) in the Industrial Canteen of the Cochin Port Trust is not fair and justifiable. The management of the Cochin Port Trust is directed to absorb the canteen workers

in the list except SL. No. 4 Karthikeyan and SL. No. 15 Jain Mathew in appropriate categories by following the guidelines stated above.

The award will come into force one month after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Dictated to the Personal Assistant, transcribed and typed by her, corrected and passed by me on this the 8th day of August, 2011.

D. SREEVALLABHAN, Presiding Officer

APPENDIX

Witness for the Union

WW1 - B. Murugan, Hotel Employee.

Witness for the Management

MW1 - Asok Kumar C.R., Assistant Engineer (Mech.), S.D.O.

Exhibits for the Union

WI Photocopy of letter No.18(2) 81/D/JCM dated 21-09-1982 as to implementation of pay scales of employees of Canteen established in defence industrial installations under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948.

W2 Photocopy of OM No.12/5/91-Dir (C) dated 29-01-1992 of the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India.

W3 Photocopy of the judgment dated 26-05-1998 in OP No.7075/1992 P of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala (incomplete).

W4 Photocopy of the common judgment dated 05-01-2000 in Writ Appeals 1875/1998 and 1927/1998 of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

W5 Photocopy of the petition dated 02-02-2000 submitted by workers to the Chairman, Cochin Port Trust.

W6 Photocopy of the judgment dated 17-10-2003 in O.P. No. 17768/2000(M) of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

W7 Photocopy of the judgment dated 06-03-2006 in Writ Appeal No.48/2004 of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

W8 Photocopy of the judgment dated 26-05-1998 in O.P.7075/1992 P of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

W9 Permission No. D-3/Permission/2008/MS dated 30-01-2009 issued from the Cochin Port Trust Office of the Mechanical Superintendent, Cochin-3 to B.Murugan.

W10 Notice of Annual General Body Meeting of Cochin Port Trust Workers Welfare Club for the year 2003-2004.

W11 Photocopy of affiliation certificate issued from the Centre of Indian Trade Unions, No.K-0095 to Emakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union, Emakulam.

W12 Complaint letter dated 25-05-2007 addressed to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kakkannad by the General Secretary, Emakulam Hotel Thozhilali Union.

W13 Reply of the management dated 25-09-2007 addressed to the ALC (C), Kakkannad.

W14 Conciliation Report No. 2 11/07/D2 dated 25-09-2008.

W15 Photocopy of Kerala Gazette notification dated 19-10-2000.

Exhibits for the Management

M1 Photocopy of the order dated 03-05-2010 issued by the Mechanical Superintendent, Cochin Port Trust to the Contractor Usman Hajee.

M2 Photocopy of the agreement dated 12-05-2010 entered into between the Cochin Port Workshop Canteen Management Committee and the contractor Usman Hajee.

M3 Photocopy of the agreement dated 12-05-2010 entered into between the Cochin Port Trust Workshop Canteen Managing Committee and the contractor Shri. K.M. Usman Hajee.

नई दिल्ली, 8 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2739.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार युको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/207/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/58/2003-आईआर (बी-II)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th September, 2011

S.O. 2739.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/207/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 8-9-2011.

[No. L-12012 58/2003-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR****Case No. CGIT/NGP/207/2003**

Date: 25-8-2011

Party No. 1 : The Regional Manager,
UCO Bank, 101, Bhagwaghar,
Layout, Dharampeth,
Nagpur-440 010

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Pandurang S/o. Gopalrao
Palandurkar, At. Kotewada,
Post: Gumgaon, Tahasil Hingna,
Distt. Nagpur

AWARD

(Dated: 25th August, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workman, Shri Pandurang S/o. Gopalrao Palandurkar, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-12012/58/2003-IR(B-II) dated 13-6-2003 with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank, Nagpur through its Regional Manager, Nagpur terminating the service of Shri Pandurang S/o Gopalrao Palandurkar, daily wage, from services of the Bank w.e.f. 28-8-2002 is legal, proper and justified? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference, notices were sent to the parties for filing of their respective statement of claim and written statement, in response to which, the workman Shri Pandurang Gopalrao Palandurkar ("the workman" in short) filed the statement of claim and the management of the UCO Bank ("the party no. 1" in short) filed the written statement.

The case of the workman is that he came to be appointed at Itwari Branch of UCO Bank, Nagpur as messenger on daily wages on 06-4-1988 and initially he was paid of Rs. 10 as daily wages, which was later on raised to Rs. 132 and he was transferred from Itwari Branch to the Regional Office in 1990 and from there to Ramtek Branch in 1992 and he was assigned the work of sweeping, filling of water and even clerical work and he was required to work from 10.00 am to 06.00 pm and he was doing his work honestly and sincerely and he had proved his honesty, when he found and returned a bundle of notes amounting to Rs. 25,000, which was left by the cashier inadvertently, while cleaning the lockers and as all the

staff had left the office, he immediately reported the matter to the Bank authorities and for his such act of honesty, a letter of appreciation was issued by the Regional Manager on 13-11-1992 and he was shocked to receive the letter of termination of his services dated 28-8-2002, from the Regional Manager, on the allegation of commission of fraud and there was neither any charge sheet nor any enquiry as per rules and there was also no compliance of section 25-F and 25-G of the Act and the provisions of Standing Orders were not followed by the party no. 1 and the party no. 1 got a letter written by him under pressure regarding some credit entries and in fact, those entries were made by him on the instructions from the Branch Manager of the Bank and he did not do any wrong and he made a representation to the management on 17-9-2002 for reinstatement, but the same evoked no response and the party no. 1 is an industrial establishment, to which the Act is applicable and the employment Standing Orders Act is also applicable to it and in Maharashtra, the provisions of Bombay Shops and Establishment Act are applicable to the party no. 1 along with other Banks and the party no. 1 did not follow any of the provisions of the said Acts, while terminating his services and as such, the action of the party no. 1 in terminating his services is illegal, arbitrary and against the principles of natural justice and he is out of employment from the date of termination of his services. The workman has prayed for his reinstatement in service with consequential benefits.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the workman was engaged for the work of sweeping and water filling on daily wages basis at Ramtek Branch and he was being paid his daily wages by voucher and no attendance register was maintained as he was daily wage and the workman during the course of his employment made false credit entries in SB account number 4662 of Vikramjit Singh, 4206 of Animesh Mishra and 4434 of Vikas Bishnoi for the amount of Rs. 2000, Rs. 5000 and Rs. 2000 on 04-8-2001, 08-10-2001 and 24-8-1991 respectively and the said entries were made without any supporting vouchers and the account holders had not deposited the cash or any cheque and the workman gave confirmation while the customer withdraw the amount from their respective accounts and the act of the workman amounted to making illegal benefits to the customers and because of this serious lapses on the part of the workman and breach of confidentiality, he was terminated from services and issuance of charge sheet and conducting enquiry was not necessary as he was not a regular employee and investigation was carried by the then Branch Manager of Ramtek Branch and during interrogation, the workman agreed and admitted to have made the above entries and in view of the findings of the Branch Manager during the course of enquiry and the admission of the guilt by the workman, the termination of the services of the workman w.e.f. 28-8-2002 is legal, proper and justified and as such, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. The workman has examined himself as a witness in support of his claims.

It is necessary to mention here that after filing of written statement by the Bank i.e. from 14-7-2006, none appeared on behalf of the Bank. The evidence of the workman on affidavit remained unchallenged as none appeared on behalf of the Bank for his cross-examination. No evidence was also adduced on behalf of the Bank in support of its claim. When the case was fixed for filing of written notes of argument on 22-5-2008, Advocates Shri Vinay Sharma and Shri Vilas Dongre filed vakalatnama for the Bank and filed an application for setting aside the no-cross order dated 20-3-2007. However, on 11-11-2008 and thereafter, none appeared on behalf of the Bank and as the petition dated 28-5-2008 was not moved, the same was rejected as not pressed on 27-12-2010. It is also necessary to mention here that the Bank did not make any oral argument or submit any written notes of argument.

5. In his evidence, which is on affidavit, the workman has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim.

6. In the written notes of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman was employed on 6-4-1988 and he worked till 28-8-2002, on which date the workman was terminated from service illegally and he had completed 240 days of work and become permanent and the services of the workman should not have been terminated, without holding proper enquiry and compliance of the provisions of sections 25- F and 25-G of the Act and though the party no. 1 has pleaded that the workman had made false credit entries but no charge sheet was issued against him and no enquiry as per Standing Orders were conducted and as such, the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and back wages.

7. Perused the record including the pleadings of the parties. The workman has claimed that he started working with party no. 1 on 6-4-1988 and worked till 28-8-2002, when his services were terminated by the Regional Manager. The party no. 1 in its written statement has not denied such claim of the workman. However, it is pleaded that the workman made false credit entries in some pass books and also gave confirmation for withdrawal of the amount by the account holders and for that his services were terminated and as he was not a regular employee, issuance of charge sheet and conducting enquiry was not necessary. However, no evidence has been adduced by the party no. 1 in support of such claims. The evidence of the workman has also not been challenged and there is no rebuttal evidence from the side of the party no. 1. Undisputedly, the workman had already completed 240 days of work in the preceding twelve calendar months of the date of termination of his service. So before termination of the services of the workman, it was necessary to comply with the mandatory provisions of section 25-F of the Act. Admittedly, the termination of the service of the workman

was not a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. Hence, the termination of the services of the workman amounts to retrenchment. As the mandatory provisions of section 25-F were not complied with, before the meeting retrenchment of the workman, the retrenchment is illegal. Taking into consideration the entire facts and circumstances of the case and the pleadings of the parties, it is found that the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity. So far the back wages is concerned, grant of 25% of the back wages will meet the ends of justice in his case. Hence, it is ordered :

ORDER

The action of the management of UCO Bank, Nagpur in terminating the services of Shri Pandurang S/o Shri Gopalrao Palandurkar, daily wager, from the services of the Bank w.e.f. 28-8-2002 is illegal, improper and unjustified. The workman is entitled to reinstatement in service with continuity and 25% of the back wages from the date of termination till his reinstatement in service. The party no.1 is directed to give effect to the award within one month from the date of the publication of the award in the official gazette.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 8 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2740.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू मंगलौर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 50/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-9-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-45011/2/2004 आईआर (बी-II)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 8th September, 2011

S.O. 2740.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 50/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of New Mangalore Port Trust and their workman, received by the Central Government on 8-9-2011.

[No.I.-45011/2/2004-IR (B-II)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE

Dated : 23-3-2011

Present : Shri S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

C.R.No. 50/2009

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
New Mangalore Port Staff Association,
Near NMPT, Admn. Office Building,
Panambur, Mangalore-575010

II PARTY

The Chairman,
New Mangalore Port Trust,
Panambur, Mangalore-575010

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) and sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947)has referred this dispute vide order No. L-45011/2/2004-IR(B-II) dated 30th September 2009 for adjudication on the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the workmen S/Shri Raghava' Adyapdy, K. H. Hanumanthappa and B. Vasantha of New Mangalore Port Trust are entitled for promotion to Highly Skilled Grade II w.e.f. 26-7-2000 ? To what relief the workmen concerned are entitled?"

2. In this reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication as to whether the workmen S/Shri Raghava Adyapady, K.H. Hanumanthappa and B. Vasantha of New Mangalore Port Trust are entitled for promotion to Highly Skilled Grade II w.e.f. 26-7-2000? and what relief they are entitle to?, pursuant to the notices issued by this tribunal Shri Ramesh Upadhyaya advocate filed vakalat for the second party and the General Secretary of the first party union appeared and taking several adjournments for engaging the counsel and to file claim statement, on 22-12-2010 filed a memo styled as Memo of retirement that all the three workmen are being retired not interested in pursuing the case as such it may be closed. On 22-3-2011 the counsel for the second party alone present and submitted that he has no objection to close the matter in view of the memo filed by the General Secretary, NMPTA. Since the General Secretary for the first party union at whose instance this reference was made with regard to the promotion of three workmen of the second party management when filed a memo to the effect that the said workers are not interested to pursue their claim of promotion, nothing remains for consideration and the reference is liable to be rejected. In the result I pass the following award :

AWARD

The reference is rejected in view of the memo filed by the General Secretary of the first party union dated 22-12-2010 the concerned workmen being not interested

to pursue the matter of promotion being retired, as do not survive for consideration.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 23-3-2011)

S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 सितम्बर, 2011

का.आ. 2741.—केन्द्र सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथासंशोधित 1987) के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के प्रशासकीय नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों को, जिनके न्यूनतम 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. खान सुरक्षा निदेशक का कार्यालय, वाराणसी
2. खान सुरक्षा निदेशक का कार्यालय, अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र, अहमदाबाद
3. खान सुरक्षा निदेशक का कार्यालय, सूरत क्षेत्र, सूरत
4. खान सुरक्षा निदेशक का कार्यालय, ग्वालियर क्षेत्र, ग्वालियर
5. खान सुरक्षा निदेशक का कार्यालय, रायगढ़ क्षेत्र, रायगढ़
6. उप-क्षेत्रीय का कार्यालय, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, ओखला

[सं. ई-11017/1/2006-रा.भा.नी.]

चन्द्र प्रकाश, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th September, 2011

S.O. 2741.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended 1987) the Central Government hereby notifies following offices under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, at least 80% Staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Office of Director, Mines Safety, Varanasi
2. Office of Director, Mines Safety, Ahmedabad Region, Ahmedabad
3. Office of Director, Mines Safety, Surat Region, Surat
4. Office of Director, Mines Safety, Gwalior Region, Gwalior
5. Office of Director, Mines Safety, Raigarh Region, Raigarh
6. Sub-Regional Office, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Okhla.

[No. E-11017/1/2006-RBN]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Jt. Secy.